

AGRICULTURE AS A POST-WAR CAREER

FEB 28 1944

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday
FEBRUARY 4, 1944

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PERSONAL

HOTELS AND GUESTS

GARDENING

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCV. No. 2455

FEBRUARY 4, 1944

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of the Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE BORDERS IN THE VALE OF AYLESBURY

Between Leighton Buzzard and Aylesbury

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PORTIONS OF THE MENTMORE ESTATE about 3,918 ACRES

situated 2 miles from Leighton Buzzard, 6 miles from Aylesbury and within 40 miles of London, and lying in or near the villages and hamlets of Mentmore, Cheddington, Wingrave, Ledburn, Marsworth and Horton and including

SOME OF THE FINEST GRAZING COUNTRY IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND

The following farms are included in the Sale:

Redborough Farm
Rowden Farm
Ledburn Farm
Ledburn Manor Farm
Craftern Farm
Helsthorpe Farm
Broadmead Farm
Model Farm
West End Farm
Town Farm, Cheddington
Church Farm
Manor Farm, Marsworth



MANOR FARM, HOGGESTON.

Well equipped with suitable Residences and Buildings, and having adequate accommodation for stock. Most of the Farms have good modern Cow-houses.

Numerous Cottages, Village Properties and accommodation fields, principally at Cheddington, Ledburn, Craftern and near Wingrave.

The Estate is completely let at moderate rents producing a total of about £5,400 per annum. It will be offered as a whole in the first instance, and if not so sold then in lots.



ROWDEN FARM, MENTMORE

Also
Three valuable and well-known Fully Licensed Premises,

"Hare and Hounds,"
Ledburn, subject to 3 months' notice.

The Stag Inn, Mentmore,
subject to 3 months' notice,
and

The Rosebery Arms,
Cheddington, Lease
expiring Lady Day, 1945.

To be offered as separate lots.



TOWN FARM, CHEDDINGTON



LEDBURN FARM

Also
Manor Farm 308 Acres,
and
Town Farm, 284 Acres,
Hoggeston,

two well known and valuable Holdings situated in and about the Village of Hoggeston, between Aylesbury and Buckingham and about 8 miles from the former.

These two Farms will be offered as separate lots.



THE "HARE AND HOUNDS," LEDBURN

ALL THE ABOVE TO BE OFFERED AS INDICATED FOR SALE BY AUCTION
LOCALLY ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

Solicitors: Messrs. Allen & Overy, 3, Finch Lane, E.C.3. Resident Agent: C. C. Edmunds, Esq., J.P., Mentmore Estate Office, Leighton Buzzard.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

Particulars and Plan (in the course of preparation) price 2s. 6d. per copy.

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1
CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.



WARWICKSHIRE

Easy reach Birmingham.

BEAUTIFUL WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE

4 reception, 15 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light.

STABLING AND GARAGES. 3 COTTAGES.

PRETTY GROUNDS.

35 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton. (10,198)

OWNER EXPECTS SHORTLY TO RETURN TO JERSEY.

DORSET

Near the National Stud. 2 miles main line station (London about 2½ hours).

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

OVERLOOKING PARK, STONE-BUILT AND TILED, WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

5-7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms (one 36 ft. by 19 ft.), office, etc. Main water. Part central heating. Foreman's house and 4 good cottages, splendid farm buildings (including accredited cowstalls for 113), barns, dairy, etc.

FREEHOLD. 172 ACRES
and further 76 ACRES, possibly 216 ACRES, rented. VERY FINE T.T. AND ATTESTED PEDIGREE JERSEY HERD, 56 Jersey cows, 2 bulls, 36 heifers, 8 Guernsey cows, 1 bull, 5 Pershire horses, complete equipment for working.

PRICE £35,000 THE LOT
EARLY POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1066).

VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE

DELIGHTFUL SMALL PLEASURE AND PROFIT FARM

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

ATTRACTIVELY MODERNISED.

2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Modern domestic offices.

Main electricity. Good water supply. Capital buildings suitable for small pedigree dairy herd.

70 acres of fertile pasture and arable.

AMPLE SPORTING FACILITIES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £7,000

(offers considered).

Details of Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

NORTH WILTSHIRE

Conveniently situated between Cricklade and Swindon.

COMFORTABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Having 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices, etc. Electric light. Telephone.

Stabling for 5. Garages for 6.

GOOD COTTAGE.

28 ACRES OF LAND
(PRINCIPALLY PASTURE) IN HAND.

VACANT POSSESSION IS NOT AT PRESENT AVAILABLE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

OFFERS CONSIDERED.

Details of Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

FAVOURITE HANTS-BERKS BORDERS

300 ft. up in rural Hampshire.

A SMALL TUDOR COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

(Completely modernised.)

AND FARMLANDS SET IN UNDULATING AND WOODED COUNTRY.

MELLOW RED BRICKS. TIMBER-FRAMING. DORMER WINDOWS IN OLD TILED ROOF.

3 sitting rooms, 3 bathrooms, 6 bedrooms, maids' sitting room and offices. Main electric light and power. Well water electrically pumped. Telephone. Large barn, outbuildings, garage and stabling.

2 ACRES OF GARDEN AND 48 ACRES OF WOODLAND (IN HAND).

104 ACRES FARMLANDS AND 10 ACRES ALLOTMENTS (LET).

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 164 ACRES

PRICE £9,500 FREEHOLD

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE GARDEN AND WOODS.

Sketch plan and illustrations can be seen at JACKSON STOPS & STAFF's London Office: 8, Hanover Street, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7.)



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX

Main Line Station 1½ miles



A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Electric light. Partial central heating. Fitted basins (h. and c.) in some rooms. STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE. ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS with lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, paddocks, etc. **IN ALL 21 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.**

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE

In the centre of the Warwickshire Hunt. 1½ miles from the railway station and 9 miles from Stratford-on-Avon

A WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

Occupying a very beautiful position 400 ft. above sea level and commanding beautiful views.

Approached by a drive and contains: drawing room, 27 ft. 6 ins., by 20 ft.; dining room, 19 ft. by 20 ft.; writing room, 16 ft. by 15 ft.; business room, 12 ft. by 11 ft.; excellent domestic offices; 8 best bedrooms; 4 best bathrooms; 4 servants' bedrooms and servants' bathroom. Main electric light. Water pumped by electricity. Septic tank drainage. Central heating. Fitted basins (h. & c.) in all bedrooms.

Garages for 5 cars and stabling consisting of 14 loose boxes in one yard and 3 boxes in another yard.

Men's accommodation at the stables and a modern cottage will be included.

PLEASURE GROUNDS INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN

KITCHEN GARDEN WITH 2 TENNIS COURTS, AND LAND, IN ALL

ABOUT 70 ACRES

Particulars and Orders to View of the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

BUCKS

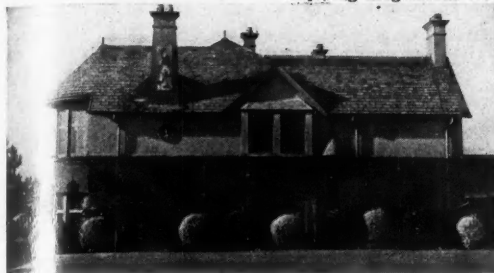
A MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF 140 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR. The House was originally a Benedictine Nunnery, with Elizabethan, Jacobean and Georgian additions, occupying a charming situation in its park and beautiful old lands, partly encircled by a fine brick and flint wall. The rooms are particularly light, sunny and well proportioned, and the accommodation includes: Lounge hall (about 39 ft. by 17 ft.), 3 charming reception rooms, cloakroom, modernised domestic offices, 18 bedrooms and 5 bathrooms. Excellent stabling and garages. 7 good cottages. Farmhouse and buildings. Beautiful old pleasure grounds, excellent kitchen garden. **THE LAND INCLUDES PASTURE AND ARABLE AND IS OF HIGH QUALITY.**

Detailed particulars of the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

ANGLESEY

Enjoying magnificent views over the Menai Straits and the Snowdon Mountain range.



A Stone-built Residence approached by a drive of about 250 yds. with 6-roomed Lodge. Sun parlour, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, cocktail bar, cloakroom, domestic offices with maids' sitting-room, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Oak staircase. Central heating throughout. Electric light. Telephone with extensions. Water by electric pump. 2 garages. Stabling. Cowhouse, pigsties, etc. Grounds with rose garden, rockery, orchard, tennis lawn, Chinese ornamental garden, kitchen garden, greenhouses, grass and arable field, in all about 10½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,989)



OVERLOOKING THE HAMBLE AND SOUTHAMPTON WATER

A FOUR-SAVING MODERN RESIDENCE in the Scottish style completed at the end of the war, facing South with uninterrupted views, and approached by a long drive. 3 reception rooms, small servants' hall and usual offices. 5 principal bedrooms with lavatory basins (h. & c.), 3 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms. All the floors are of Columbian pine and maple. Central heating. Electric light. Main water.

Septic tank drainage. Garage for two cars.

THE GROUNDS, mainly woodland and paddock, are intersected by a stream, and cover 16 acres. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** Golf, Sailing, Boating

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,112)

WEALD OF KENT

1¼ miles from Station; 4 miles main line junction.

A RESIDENTIAL FARM OF 40 ACRES

With a XVIIth-century Manor House surrounded by a Moat and pleasantly placed in the centre of the property. It has a South-east aspect and is approached by a long drive. 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 attics, 2 bathrooms, up-to-date kitchen. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Range of farm buildings with old tithe barn and standings for 12 cows. 18 acres pasture, 10 arable and 8 woodlands. (Further 20 acres rented.)

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (24,287)

SUNNINGDALE

Quarter of a mile from Golf Course, Station and Shops.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE of picturesque design occupies a pleasant position about 300 ft. up on sand and gravel soil, and stands back from the road.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage available.



Stabling and Garage with Cottage.

THE GARDENS are well laid out and include broad gravelled terrace, lawns, rock and water garden.

About 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (5369)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

HAMPSHIRE

With grounds to river with yacht anchorage.

FOR SALE. MODERN HOUSE IN ELIZABETHAN STYLE

5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main services. Garage. PRETTY GROUNDS AND WOODLAND, PIER, BOATHOUSE.

2½ ACRES

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

BETWEEN WORCESTER AND TENBURY

Overlooking the lovely Teme Valley. 500 ft. above sea level.

A FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE OF SOME HISTORICAL INTEREST

with 16 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices. Main electric light. Central heating. Excellent water supply.

OUTBUILDINGS, GARAGE, COWSTALLS, STABLING, ETC. PARTLY WALLED GARDEN

6 ACRES

MORE LAND AVAILABLE

Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

OXON—CHILTERN

FOR SALE—SMALL PLEASURE FARM

High up, with beautiful views.

OLD-WORLD HOUSE, 2-3 reception, 4 bedrooms (h. & c.), bath. Main electric light. Good buildings and fine barn.

70 ACRES

TITHE AND LAND TAX FREE.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT

ESSEX COAST

48 miles from London

FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of 1,750 ACRES

including the principal residence, with main services and central heating, garage, and stabling, man's quarters, lodge entrance, 2 smaller houses, 3 farms, buildings, 14 cottages, smallholdings, and some of the finest marsh grazings and wild-fowl shooting in the county, let and producing about £1,000 per annum, excluding the main residence and sporting in hand. Offers invited for the freehold, or the residence and 40 acres would be sold separately.

Owner's Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1. (REGENT 0293 and 3377).

Telegrams: "Nichenyer, Piccy, London" "Nicholas, Reading"

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor 1032-33

VERY FINE POSITION WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS TOWARDS BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST

East Grinstead and Tunbridge Wells equidistant. Close to village with bus services to station.

PERFECT SPECIMEN OF TUDOR PERIOD

Erected six years ago regardless of cost.

NEW AND OLD MATERIALS HAVING BEEN CRAFTILY BLENDED TOGETHER, GIVING THE APPEARANCE OF A

GENUINE OLD HOUSE

REALLY UNIQUE HALF-TIMBERED INTERIOR

3 large reception, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Electric cooking.

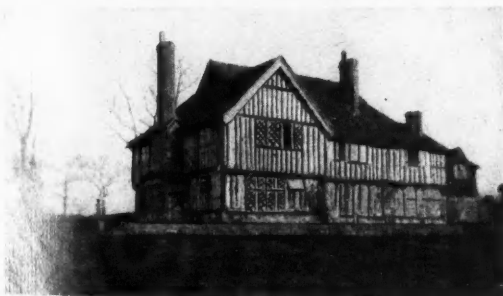
MATURED GARDENS, TENNIS LAWN, PADDOCK (now cultivated).

ABOUT EIGHT ACRES

FIRST TIME IN SALE MARKET

WITH OR WITHOUT SMALL HOME FARM. PICTURESQUE HALF-TIMBERED MODERN HOUSE. ADEQUATE BUILDINGS, DAIRY. 70 ACRES. PASTURE AND ARABLE

Inspected and recommended with every confidence by Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR (as above).





HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Solantet, Piccy, London."



WALTON HEATH, SURREY

About 18 miles South of London, 600 ft. above sea level.



A VERY CHOICE FREEHOLD ESTATE

including

A LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE

beautifully placed and superbly appointed.

14 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, large hall, 4 reception rooms, billiard room, model offices. All services. Garages with 3 flats.

LODGE AND 10 GOOD COTTAGES

CHARMING GARDENS. HARD TENNIS COURT

HOME FARM WITH FARM HOUSE AND MODEL BUILDINGS WITH ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 COWS, ETC.

292 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY WITH POSSESSION EXCEPT THE MAIN RESIDENCE AT PRESENT REQUISITIONED

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

For Occupation and Post War Development.

Executors' Sale.

WEST SUSSEX

7 miles from Chichester, adjoining Itchenor Harbour.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTIES

OLDHOUSE AND CHURCH FARMS, ITCHENOR. 156 ACRES OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LAND

HAVING VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO GOOD ROADS AND SUITABLE FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

TWO RANGES OF FARM BUILDINGS.

BUNGALOW.

TWO COTTAGES.

COMPANIES' ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE

Solicitors: Messrs. SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. STRIDE & SON, LTD., Southdown House, Chichester. HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6 Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

ESSEX

Bordering Epping Forest. High situation with extensive views. Mile from Station.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE



Lounge hall.
3 reception rooms.
7 bedrooms, dressing room.
2 bathrooms.
Main electricity, gas and water.
GARAGE. STABLING.
COTTAGE.
MATURED GROUNDS.
TENNIS LAWN, ROSE AND KITCHEN GARDENS, ORCHARD, WOODLAND, ABOUT

3½ ACRES
PRICE FREEHOLD
£7,000

In Excellent Order Throughout.

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (M.23,563.)

SURREY

Favourite Englefield Green district. 20 miles from London. Good situation. South aspect.

A RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM

Designed by well-known architect. Beautifully fitted.



Entrance and Inner Halls.
Dining room, 27ft. 6ins. by 22ft. 6ins. Morning room. 2 smaller rooms.
Sun Parlour. Handsome Salon. 5 principal bedrooms. 4 Bathrooms. 5 Secondary bedrooms. All main services.
Central heating.
SECONDARY RESIDENCE with 2 bathrooms.
Garage and cottage.
Lovely grounds with tennis and other lawns, rose garden, pergolas, rock garden and lily pool, kitchen garden and orchard.

4½ ACRES. PRICE ON APPLICATION
VACANT POSSESSION MARCH 21st NEXT
A VERY FINE PROPERTY

Inspected and recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S 33,308)

DORSET

In a pretty village, near Dorchester

CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN DESIGN ON TWO FLOORS ONLY, NICELY SITUATED WITH A GOOD OUTLOOK

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms.
7 Bedrooms. 2 bathrooms.
Maids' sitting room.
Main electricity and water.
Modern drainage.
Garage.
Useful outbuildings.
WALLED GARDEN OF ABOUT

1 ACRE
PRICE FREEHOLD
£5,500

TWO COTTAGES CAN BE PURCHASED IF REQUIRED

Recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (H.50,863)



KENT COAST

In an unspoilt village 200 yards from the sea.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

FOR MANY YEARS SUCCESSFULLY RUN AS A PRIVATE HOTEL

12 bedrooms (fitted basins)
3 bathrooms. Large lounge.
Dining room.
Main Services.
Gas fires in bedrooms.

GROUND OF 1½ ACRES FINELY MATURED

FOR SALE

COMPLETE WITH FURNITURE, CUTLERY LINEN, AND ALL FIXTURES.

PRICE £6,000 INCLUSIVE

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)



5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

KENT

In beautiful country, facing South, near Sevenoaks.

FOR OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

Approached by a double drive bordered by chestnut trees.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating on ground floor. Stabling for six. Garage for three. Flat of 5 rooms and ample storage space. Bailiff's house. Dairy. Additional stabling. Outbuildings. Stable for poultry. Cowshed for six and barns.

Entrance lodge with chauffeur's cottage.

GARDENER'S HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS. EXTENSIVE RANGE OF GLASS HOUSES

Delightful pleasure grounds with matured trees. Lily pond, tennis lawns, walled kitchen garden. Orchard, meadows and parkland, including frontage suitable for building. IN ALL ABOUT

40 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (GROSvenor 3131.)

SURREY

1 1/2 miles from Reigate and Redhill Stations. 40 minutes from London.

AN EXCELLENTLY FITTED RESIDENCE

Placed in a picked position on high ground with magnificent views.

Lounge hall, dining room, billiards room, maid's sitting room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. Parquet floors.

Fitted basins in bedrooms. Many modern labour saving devices.

GARAGE FOR FIVE. 3 EXCELLENT COTTAGES. OUTBUILDINGS

The grounds are matured and slope from the house down to a picturesque lake. Double tennis lawn and orchard. Walled kitchen and fruit gardens. Range of outhouses and glass houses. Parklike paddocks. IN ALL ABOUT

14 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (GROSvenor 3131.)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1.

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

UNIQUE 200 YEARS OLD WINDMILL CONVERTED INTO AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED AND APPOINTED



Situate amidst unspoiled North Norfolk country. Fine sea and land views.

6 bed, (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Excellent water. Garage. Large barn. 1/2 ACRE GARDEN. Adjoining field might be acquired. IDEAL FOR RETIRED GENTLEMAN. POSSESSION 4 MONTHS. 1,000 ACRE SHOOT AVAILABLE ADJOINING 2 well-known Golf Courses within few miles. Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.5362)

1 1/2 MILES WYE FISHING

STONE-BUILT ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE. PARK, HOME FARM 307 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION



FINE PANNELLING AND PERIOD FEATURES. 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Fitted basins. Electric light. Central heating. UNIQUE ELIZABETHAN BLOCK OAK STAIRCASE. Ample stabling and garages. 5 Cottages. HOME FARM of 190 ACRES (in hand). FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARK. More land adjoining might be available. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (7845)

OXFORD
4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

OXON—BERKS BORDERS

A CHARMING MODERNISED QUEEN ANNE STYLE MANOR HOUSE

ORIGINALLY A FARMHOUSE, built of mellowed brick, with tiled roof, and occupying a quiet position in a cul-de-sac lane on the outskirts of an unspoiled village, within a few minutes' walk of a particularly lovely reach of the River Thames.

Lounge hall, 3 sitting-rooms, excellent domestic offices, 7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 6 servants' bedrooms. Main electric light, good water supply, telephone, central heating, stabling and garages.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, SWIMMING POOL, ORCHARD AND TWO PADDOCKS, IN ALL NEARLY 20 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, of Oxford.

OXON-GLOS BORDERS

In a picturesque little Cotswold village.

A PERFECT STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED COTSWOLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

(converted from an old farmhouse many years ago), combining the charm of old-world features with the comfort resulting from skilful modernisation, and occupying a pleasantly rural position, facing due south. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, well-planned domestic offices, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3/4 servants' lodgings, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light and power, ample water supply, telephone, central heating. First-class stabling, farmbuildings and garage. Two cottages.

CHARMING GROUNDS INTERSECTED BY AN OLD MOAT, HARD TENNIS COURT, ORCHARD, ETC., together with LARGE PADDOCK, IN ALL ABOUT

10 ACRES FOR POST-WAR OCCUPATION

(now requisitioned for the Women's Land Army). TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, of Oxford

SOMERSET—BRIDGWATER 5 MILES

A TRADITIONAL SOMERSET FARMHOUSE, BUILT OF CREAM-WASHED BRICK AND STONE WITH TILED ROOF. 3 sitting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Good water supply. Main electric light available. First-class stabling and garage. Walled fruit garden, orchard and two paddocks, in all about 2 1/2 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,750. POSSESSION MARCH 25, 1944.
Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, of Oxford.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Regent 2481

Adjoining Famous SURREY GOLF LINKS *Entirely rural, yet only 14 miles London.*

A SHOW PLACE IN MINIATURE. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 luxury bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. All electric. 2-Car garage. Charming gardens, hard tennis court. 2 1/2 ACRES. Although £10,000 is asked, it represents a loss to owner, who is leaving for America.—F. L. MERCER AND CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

ENCHANTING TUDOR HOUSE AND 164 ACRES. £9,500

HANTS (Triangle Andover, Whitechurch, and Hurstbourne). 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Completely modernised. Main electricity. Garage. Easily run gardens, 3 orchards, good buildings.—Illustrated particulars of F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

TRING AND KING'S LANGLEY

Facing well-known Golf Links.

TUDOR-STYLE COTTAGE. 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garage. Pretty woodland gardens. 1 ACRE. Just available. £3,500.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

CORNWALL BEAUTY SPOT 30 ACRES. £3,500

Near Tintagel



PRETTY COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Modern conveniences, 3-car garage, outbuildings; well-timbered grounds, fruit, vegetables, and paddocks. Salmon and trout fishing available. Possession March next.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BUCKS—NORTHANTS BORDERS

Close to village and stations.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE, long drive approach. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electricity, water and central heating connected. Garage. Cottage. Lovely gardens, tennis court and grass paddocks. 32 ACRES. 6 Cottages in village (let). £5,500.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

EASY REACH OF ANDOVER & SALISBURY *Charming situation on village green.*

PERIOD HOUSE. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Old English walled-in gardens, with terraced lawns, rose garden, fruit and vegetables. £4,000.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

ELEVATED POSITION ABOVE TUNBRIDGE WELLS

FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE, secluded and standing in its own grounds. Fitted regardless of cost. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. 4-Car garage. Productive garden; all varieties soft and hard fruit. 2 ACRES. £5,750.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

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GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

Preliminary Announcement.

WRAXALL MANOR ESTATE, between DORCHESTER and YEOVIL

Easy reach of both these favourite Towns. Express trains to London. Close to the Cattistock Kennels with first-rate hunting.

PERFECT POSITION IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF DORSET

A SMALL TUDOR MANOR AND ESTATE OF 1,000 ACRES

The stone-built house (A.D. 1610) is characteristic of the period. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, galleried hall, 3 fine reception rooms. Charming but inexpensive gardens.

Stabling and other useful buildings.

TWO EXCELLENT FARMS, with first-rate houses.

15 COTTAGES



An EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING ESTATE with about 90 acres of well-placed coverts.

FISHING in a trout stream flowing through the property.

THE ESTATE IS IN A RING FENCE, WITH THE HOUSE IN THE CENTRE

RENT ROLL OVER £1,300
PER ANNUM

An exceptional opportunity to purchase now with post-war possession.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION IN MARCH NEXT

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SUSSEX near East Grinstead



CHOICE ESTATE OF 83 ACRES with remarkably beautiful house set within perfect old gardens. 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hall, 3 finely paneled reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage for several cars. Hard Court. Good kitchen garden. Pasture and woodland. **FOR SALE**, at a most moderate price with post-war occupation. Income of £800 per annum, including contribution for garden upkeep. A small farmery, etc., and 5 cottages in hand. Long road frontages.

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

By order of the Executors.

WILTS. Outskirts of Small Market Town



OLD-WORLD HOUSE of exceptional character, 400 feet on green sand with lovely views. 5 best bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 staff rooms, 4 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Parquet floors. Stabling. Garage. 2 Cottages. Lovely old garden and parklike pasture. **27 ACRES**. The whole place in first-rate order. Quantity of furniture can be purchased if required.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

OF SHREWSBURY (Tel.: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

ON SOUTH DEVON ESTUARY. 280 ACRES

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in lovely surroundings. 10 bed, 4 bathrooms 4 rec. "Esse" cooker. Main electricity. Central heat. Garages. Stables. 5 Cottages. Bailiff's house. Home farm. All in hand. **£20,000 FREEHOLD**. Fishing. Possession.

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VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of about 15 ACRES. (Possession at end of war.) Hall, 4 rec., 10 bed, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heat. Beautiful grounds. 2 Cottages. Farmery. Possession.

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NORTH WORCESTERSHIRE. £4,650

ATTRACTIVE LITTLE PROPERTY of 32½ ACRES in lovely wooded country, 3 miles market town. 3 rec., 6 bed, bath. Electric light. Central heat. Main water. Garage. Farm buildings. Gardens, woodland and parklike lands. Possession.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

1,070 ACRE ESTATE. SOUTH SHROPSHIRE

FINE MODERNISED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER (let for duration) in Park. Home farm and several other farms, cottages, etc. All in a ring fence. Lovely district. **£37,000**.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

JUST IN THE MARKET

SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE. £4,000

MOST CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER. Compact, modernised and ready to occupy. Hall, 2 large rec., 5 bed., bath. "Esse" cooker. Electric light. Central heat (part). 2 Garages. Pretty old garden, orchard, paddock. **3 ACRES**. Possession March.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

SOUTH DORSET. £5,500

CHARMING GEORGIAN TYPE HOUSE, 1½ miles good town, on bus route. 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 good rec. (2 with parquet floors), cloakroom. Main electricity and water. 2 Garages. OLD WALLED GARDENS OF AN ACRE. Excellent order. Possession. 2 Cottages available.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE. £3,950

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN LOVELY DISTRICT. Hall, 3 rec., 6-7 bed, bath, etc. Main electricity. Ample buildings. About 7 ACRES. Possession.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

POST-WAR POSSESSION NORTH CHESHIRE

(between Northwich and Sandiway)

LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE in fine grounds of 3 ACRES. Square hall and cloakroom, 3 fine rec. rooms, 8 bed, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heat. Cottage. Garage 5 cars, etc. **£8,500 FREEHOLD**. 10 Acres extra could be had.

Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

DELIGHTFUL SMALL ESTATE (188 ACRES) LOVELY WEST MONTGOMERYSHIRE £7,500

Wonderfully situated 4 miles (good road) Market Town. ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, in perfect order. Lounge hall, 3 rec., 6-8 bed (2 h. & c.), bath. Compact offices. Electricity. Central heat. Excellent water. Cottage. Garages. Farm buildings. Glorious wooded surroundings and capital farm land. Excellent sport. Possession.

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)



SURREY
650 ft. up with a pleasant view, about 40 minutes from Town with electric service.

FOR SALE

THIS CHOICE HOUSE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE approached by a long carriage drive with lodge at entrance and situate in beautiful park-like grounds of about 10 ACRES

Fine hall with oak floor, 4 reception rooms (2 paneled in Honduras mahogany), about 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. Spacious garage, stabling and a nice cottage. Company's electricity, etc.

LAWNS, ROSE GARDENS, PICTURESQUE WOODLAND, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, LARGE PADDOCK.

This property is strongly recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

LINCOLNSHIRE CURLISS HOUSE, CORBY, GRANTHAM

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. A VILLAGE HOUSE convenient for shops and station, situate about 11 miles from Grantham with bus service.

The house is in irreproachable order, most tastefully decorated, and has complete electric light and water. It contains: Nice hall, dining room, drawing room, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 fine modern bathrooms, spacious kitchen, pantry, larder, etc.

Garage for 2 cars and loft over. Outbuildings. GARDEN OF ABOUT ½ ACRE WITH PRODUCTIVE ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN, POND, ETC.

Details and orders to view from Sole Agents: MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, W.1. Telephone: Regent 4685.

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G. H. BAYLEY & SONS

(Established over three-quarters of a Century.)

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27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM.
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BERKS, BUCKS and OXON including Thames Valley

For particulars of all properties available apply:—

CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A.

STATION FRONT, MAIDENHEAD.
(Tel.: 2033.)

SUSSEX. ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 8 miles south of Horsham on 'bus route. 4 bed (bath), 3 reception. Every modern convenience. Central Heating. Staff annexe available. Main water and electricity. Garage. Delightful garden. Hard court. 3 ACRES. All in excellent repair. With possession, £5,000. Apply: RACKHAM & SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham ('phone 311 and 312).

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wendo,
London"

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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Mayfair 6341
(10 lines).



WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

SUSSEX DOWNS

Between Haywards Heath and Brighton.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF
108 ACRES

Standing high, with extensive views.

Modern HOUSE in ELIZABETHAN HALF-TIMBERED STYLE
Approached by 300 yds. drive with lodge entrance.

Spacious hall, 3 large sitting-rooms, 13-14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light.
Central heating. Main water. Lodge, chauffeur's flat and bungalow.

LOVELY TERRACED GROUNDS AND EXTENSIVE SELF-SUPPORTING
VEGETABLE AND MARKET GARDEN FROM WHICH GROSS SALES AMOUNT
TO £3,000 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, at a very reasonable price.

Full particulars may be obtained from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square,
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SUSSEX

Between Ashdown Forest and the South Downs on the Barcombe Estate, near Lewes.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS OR FOR FUTURE OCCUPATION

A SMALL BRICK AND SLATED HOUSE
WITH NICE GARDEN AND LOVELY VIEWS



5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting
rooms.

Main electricity and water.

ACRE

Garage, stable and store-house.

Requisitioned rent £54.

Outgoings: £1 17s. 9d.

PRICE £1,500

FURTHER LAND AND
ORCHARDS AVAILABLE.

A PAIR OF HOUSES AT BARCOMBE CROSS

Each containing 3 attics,
3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms.
Co.'s water.

One has bathroom and
electricity.

LET AT £85.

PRICE £1,500



EXCELLENT SMALL HOLDING 13½ ACRES

SUSSEX STYLE HOUSE

With 2 attics, 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, etc.; and Cottage with 2 attics, 1 bedroom, kitchen, etc. Water from well. COWSHED for 8. LET AT £50. OUTGOINGS £1.

PRICE £1,250

For further particulars apply to JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

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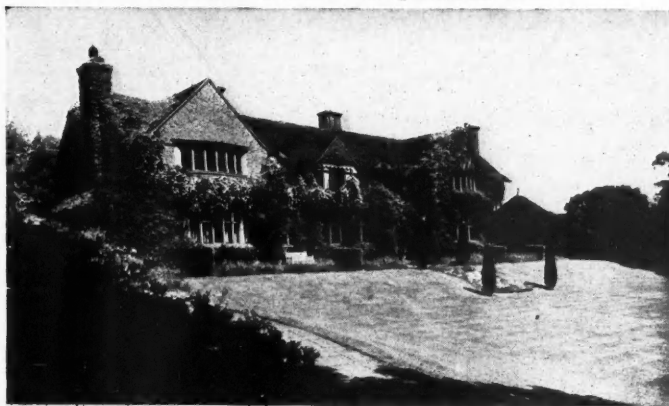
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A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE



7 principal bed and dressing rooms,
3 bath rooms, lounge, hall, 3 reception
rooms.

Compact domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN SERVICES.

COTTAGES.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

STABLING.

WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS

INCLUDING MINIATURE LAKE,

KITCHEN GARDEN AND

ORCHARD, THE WHOLE ABOUT

6½ ACRES

TO BE SOLD

FREEHOLD

Particulars from the Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.,

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Reading 4112.

NORTH BUCKS

£3,000 STONE-BUILT HOUSE in large village with station. 3 good
reception, cloak, 7 bedrooms (basins h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Co.'s
electricity and main supplies. Garage. Stabling and garden. 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

GEORGIAN HOUSE IN HISTORIC GARDEN

£4,000 70 MILES NORTH OF LONDON. CHARACTERISTIC HOUSE
in garden laid out by Capability Brown. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms. Bath.
Co.'s electricity and water. Garage. Stabling. OVER 3 ACRES.

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

BETWEEN HENLEY AND READING

£4,500 With river frontage. VERY PICTURESQUE AND CHARMING
HOUSE with oak beams and other features. Lounge hall, 2 other
reception, cloak, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Garage.
UNDER AN ACRE. FREEHOLD.

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

BUCKS. Easy daily reach London, under 10 minutes' walk station. For sale.
Most attractive Residence; in excellent order; 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge
hall, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Large garage. Charming
gardens. 2 ACRES.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,563)

100 ACRES. £4,800.

NORTH DEVON. ¼ mile from bus, high up, glorious views. Attractive Stone-built
Residence, 3 reception, bath, 8 bedrooms (3 fitted h. & c.). Garage. Stabling.
Cottage. Farm buildings. Gardens, orchard. Arable, pasture and rough pasture.
Hunting, trout fishing and shooting available. Bargain.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77,
South Audley Street, W.1. (7134)

COTSWOLDS. 50 ACRES. ¼ mile village and station. Charming stone house,
3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms (some h. & c.). Electric light. Central
heating. Telephone. Garages. 6 loose boxes. Lodge. Man's room. Gardens and rich
pastures (let).—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,480)

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE IN KENT
In beautiful well-wooded country near the sea and between the Parklands of two large Estates.

A WEALTH OF OLD-WORLD FEATURES YET UP-TO-DATE WITH MODERN REQUIREMENTS



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Guest House (4 beds). Lodge. Outbuildings. Picturesque old-world gardens with lawns, flower gardens, kitchen garden. Running stream with waterfalls, 2 paddocks, in all

ABOUT 8 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,573)

HANTS

Splendidly situate with delightful view over the River Hamble and Southampton Water

TO BE SOLD

An ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in the late Georgian style containing hall, 3 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main Electricity. Central Heating. Excellent Water Supply

Cottages. Ample Outbuildings.

Delightful well-timbered gardens, orchards, walled kitchen garden, pasture and arable. In all

OVER 34 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,450)

BORDERS OF EPPING FOREST

In a choice position on high ground commanding extensive views over beautifully wooded undulating country.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

erected under the supervision of a well-known architect.

With lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. 2 Garages. Stabling for 5.

Tastefully laid-out gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, woodland, etc., in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

NOTE: A near-by cottage could be purchased if required. Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,452)

DORSET

Delightfully situate in a pretty village on a bus route about 1½ miles from Dorchester

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE



All on two floors, with lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.

Main water. Electric light and power.

Modern Drainage.

Garage for 2 Cars. Outbuildings. Well stocked Walled Garden all in splendid order and including vegetable garden.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

2 Cottages both at present let could be purchased if required.

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,455)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3GENTLEMAN'S WILTSHIRE FARM
350 ACRES

Highest quality dairying and immensely productive arable, bounded by excellent stream.

SUPERIOR COTSWOLD STONE RESIDENCE

(6 bedrooms, 3 good reception, bath, electric light, etc.). Centrally placed and approached by nice drive. Capital buildings, 4 cottages. Substantial price required, but exceptionally valuable property and finest quality land obtainable.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152.)

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE
WELLS AND COAST

amidst lovely unspoilt country

CHARMING ESTATE IN MINIATURE. Charming residence, all upon two floors. Luxuriously equipped and in perfect order. Standing high up, facing south. Beautiful lounge hall, 3 fine reception, 7 bedrooms all with fitted basins, 3 baths, excellent offices, "Aga." Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Modern septic drainage. Complete central heating. Gardener's cottage. Garage, 3 cars. Lovely gardens. Hard court. Water Garden. Orchard. together with

110 ACRES MOSTLY WOODLAND FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

BETWEEN MALVERN AND
GLOUCESTER

Very fine position.

GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS DAIRY AND STOCK FARM. MOST BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE. Electricity. Unfailing water supply. Modern drainage. "Aga" and every convenience. FINE HUNTER STABLING also Black and White. Splendid buildings. Old tithe barn.

132 ACRES WELL WATERED BY STREAMS AND PONDS

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION now or by arrangement.

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BEAUTIFUL HAMPSHIRE

50 miles London

FOR POST-WAR OCCUPATION

GENTLEMAN'S UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

210 ACRES IN LOVELY DISTRICT

Georgian residence in small park; 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 nice bathrooms. Co.'s water, electric light and central heating. Modern farmhouse. Excellent buildings; 4 cottages. Present income from temporary lettings nearly £420 p.a. Exceptional opportunity for those not requiring possession at once. Seldom such a choice Estate offered in this favourite County. FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

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Messrs. OVERMASS & SONS will SELL by AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, at the ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, SEATON, at 3.30 p.m., the Freehold Country Residence known as "Ferndale," Colyford, near Seaton, Devon. This well-built Modern Property situate in the quiet Axe Vale village enjoys amenities of rural atmosphere, 1 mile from Seaton, with its facilities for boating, fishing, etc. Accommodation: entrance hall, 2 reception, 4 bed, bath, lavatory, kitchen, etc. Good garage and outbuilding. Vacant possession. Particulars of Auctioneers, Messrs.

OVERMASS & SONS, or Messrs. Wm. Forward & Sons, Solicitors, Axminster.

By Direction of the Trustees of the late F. G. Arkwright, Esq. With Vacant Possession on Completion (except the Cottages.)

WARWICKSHIRE

Adjoining the main London to Birmingham Road, 3½ miles from Rugby, 10 miles from Coventry, 7 miles from Daventry.

Sale of the Exceedingly Choice RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE known as "THE ELMS," DUNCHURCH, with first-class Gentleman's Residence, capital set of Farmbuildings and 5 Cottages, with long frontages to the main London to Birmingham Road, possessing highly important areas of future Building Land adjoining the village of Dunchurch and containing about 134 ACRES.

Messrs.

HOWKINS & SONS

have received instructions to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in THREE LOTS, at THE THREE HORSE SHOES HOTEL, RUGBY, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1944, at 3 p.m. prompt, subject to Conditions of Sale (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. Heath & Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick (Tel. 7). Auctioneers' Offices, 12, Albert Street, Rugby (Tel. 3059), and at Northampton (Tel. 2426).

FOR SALE

TRAMORE, CO. WATERFORD, IRELAND. Attractive Residence, 10 rooms, stabling and garage. Standing in 4½ acres of wooded grounds, beautiful situation, facing sea, well sheltered. £2,500. Held in Fee Simple.—BRODERICK & SONS, 43, Dame Street, Dublin.

FOR SALE

CHICHESTER (close). Georgian era Residence, with 4 bed, 2-3 reception, kitchen, scullery, outhouses and about 1½ acres of excellently kept, well-stocked garden, lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden and fruit trees. £3,000 Freehold.—EYERS, Estate Agent, 32, Southgate, Chichester (Tel. 2851).

CORNWALL (CENTRAL). Small estate for investment, in sheltered valley. Two modernised houses and cottage. 72 acres land, farm buildings. Fishing. £5,500—show 4 per cent. Particulars from Owner, SCOTT, Old Vicarage, Aust, Bristol. (Pilning 35.)

ESSEX, between Chelmsford and Colchester, few minutes' main line, one hour London. EXECUTORS' SALE. Delightful old-fashioned Country Residence of character, sitting-hall, 3 large reception, winter garden, excellent offices; 7 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c.s., etc. Main services. Garage, stabling, barn, greenhouse. Well timbered old-world grounds, lawns, orchard, etc., 3 acres. Possession. Freehold, £3,750. (Also Cottage if required.) COBBE & WINNER, Estate Agents, Chelmsford.

KENT, 12 miles. Distinctive attractive House, two floors. 6-7 bedrooms, 3-4 reception, 2 baths. Secondary stairs. Charming secluded grounds. £6,000. Some furniture. Post-war payment and possession. Freehold. —C/O ARBOTS, 32, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

READING AND NEWBURY (between). In a picturesque village. Gentleman's compact and well-arranged Residence in excellent condition. 5 bedrooms, dressing-room, bathroom (h. & c.), 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices. Spacious cupboards. Electric light. 25 acres of land. Excellent farm buildings. For Sale, Freehold, by order of Executors, to include the whole of the live and dead farming stock (optional). £7,500. Low outgoings. Ideal small estate. Vacant possession. Sole Agents: OLDACRES AND SIMMS, F.A.I., Henley (Tel. 34).

SUSSEX. Possession after the war, near Crawley and Three Bridges. PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 3 good reception rooms, cloakroom, 5 bed, bath. Main services. Nice sheltered garden. 3 ACRES. Now requisitioned at £150 p.a. Freehold £3,500. Apply: RACKHAM & SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham ('phone 311 and 312).

SUSSEX INVESTMENT. FOUR VERY ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN COUNTRY HOUSES. Let to good tenants and requisitioned. An appreciating investment. Freehold, £3,400. Apply: RACKHAM AND SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham ('phone 311 and 312).

WANTED

COUNTRY. Wanted, by novelist, to rent or purchase small old-world Cottage in secluded garden in gentleman's estate preferred. London within 1½ hours' journey. Send photograph and particulars to Box 725.

COUNTRY. Wanted, Small House or Cottage suitable for conversion. 4 bedrooms, 1 acre garden. South or West England. Long lease or purchase.—BATEMAN, "Muredge," Bo'ness, West Lothian.

DEVON. Wanted to buy at once in area between Exeter-Tiverton-Crediton-Bovey Tracey-Newton Abbot to Tor Bay, Gentleman's Small House, 4-5 bedrooms (h. & c. if possible), 2 sitting, company's water and electric light, good garage and garden.—TODD, Landore Cottage, Woodway Road, Teignmouth, Devon.

GLOS. Within 40 miles Painswick, Wanted to Buy modernised Georgian or other character small house, 3-4 bed, bath, outbuildings and some land. Up to £2,000.—"M." TRENSIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

KENT, SUSSEX or SURREY, about 1 hour from London. Wanted to purchase, small convenient House on high ground. 2-3 sitting-rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Good garden, paddock. Gardener's cottage if possible.—Box 733.

NORFOLK. For preference Horning. Required to purchase Small House, requisitioned or not. For occupation after war.—GARDNER, Royston, Herts.

OXFORD AREA (not City). Wanted, Freehold House and Grounds (not exceeding 4 acres) within 15 miles Oxford. 3 reception, 5-6 bedrooms, garage, usual offices. Preferably gravel soil; not too near river. Within reasonable reach of village, bus route and railway. Possession on completion of sale. Vendors or their solicitors only need reply (in confidence); no agents.—P. B. I., Box 736.

EXCHANGE

OFFERED. Large modern semi-detached. Lounge hall, cloakroom (h. & c.) and w.c., 2 large reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (4 large), bathroom (h. & c.), separate lavatory, usual domestic offices, 2 garages, all mains, electricity, heating, power, etc., telephone. In select district on outskirts of exclusive N.W. coast town. Worth £2,500.

WANTED. Modern Country Residence of similar size, with modern conveniences, central heating, electricity, power, etc. Must have minimum of 3 acres (more preferred) grounds, paddocks, etc., and be situated in a pretty woodland spot near town, preferably with stabling and loose-boxes attached. Cash adjustment if necessary.—Box 719.

ESTATE AGENTS

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BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE, READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

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DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

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WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS INCLUDING LAWNS,
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J. F., Newark. 20th Oct., '43.

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OF TODAY FOR
THE CROPS OF TOMORROW

TOMCROP

is a Scientific Fertilizer and balanced Food for all stages of Tomato development.

It tends to reduce infection of fungoid diseases.

After planting, add 1 dessertspoonful of Tomcrop to each 10-inch pot of soil and mix thoroughly.

When plants established and growing, give same dose every 10 days.

For open-air Tomatoes, enrich top soil when planting with 2 ozs. Tomcrop to square yard, and repeat every 10 days.

TOMCROP

LIQUID DERRIS
TOBACCEX PLUS
WINTER & SPRING WASH
CLUB ROOT CONTROL

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INTERNATIONAL TOXIN PRODUCTS LTD
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*Ground Tests
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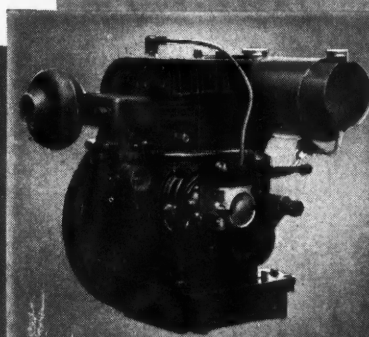
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SIZES 1, 2 & 3 H.P.



ENGINES

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Mr. Chase to Mr. Gardener

9, The Grange, Chertsey, Surrey.
FEBRUARY.

DEAR MR. GARDENER,

If you live in the South I expect you did most of your sowing last month; Northern gardeners should put in their carrots, peas, broad beans, onions, lettuce and brassica seeds under cloches as soon as the weather is favourable.

If you mean to invest in more cloches, do be wise and order at once, for not only is there enormous congestion of orders at this time of year, but delays on the railway are inevitable during this period of priority military traffic.

A Profitable Investment

People ask whether cloches on an allotment or in an amateur's garden pay for themselves. The experience gained in a Public Park in Lancashire last Spring is interesting. Two demonstration standard 10-rod allotments were worked side by side. One was completely unprotected, the other had a single set of 20 Low Barn cloches (value 67s. 6d.). During April to October the produce from the allotment with the continuous cloches fetched £5 10s. more than the produce from the other plot.

Iceland to the Scillies

Northern gardeners keep asking for special hints on continuous cloche gardening in cold districts. The principles are exactly the same whether cloches are used in Iceland (and they are, in quite considerable numbers!) or in the Scilly Isles. But the principles must be applied differently. In the North there is less warmth and in the winter much less light than in the South. It is therefore even more important to site the cloches properly where no shade will fall on them during the short winter days. In grimy atmospheres it is important to keep the glass clean or some of the rays of light will be shut out.

During the short winter days, very little growth can take place in the North, so that sowings in the late summer and autumn must be earlier and spring sowings later. Earlier sowings in the late summer mean that the resulting crops can be gathered before the winter sets in, and earlier autumn sowings mean that crops intended to stand the winter under cloches are large enough by mid-November when sunshine almost disappears. Northern spring sowings are better postponed until late February or March, as little growth will take place before then.

Choosing the right Cloches

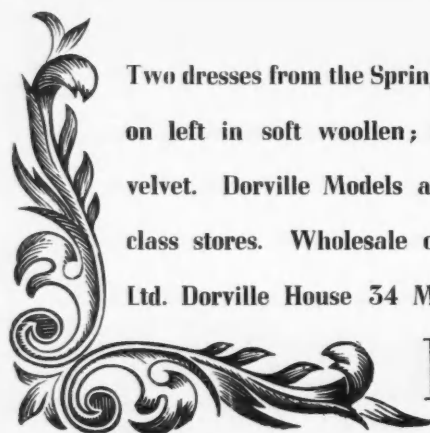
Another question I am often asked is which is the best type of cloche. If I were a beginner and could afford very little money, I should buy a trial set of 12 small tent cloches (21s.) or a few loose "junior" (1s. each) or long tents (2s. 3d. each) from my nearest retailer and be content just to start my crops under cloches. Later on I should buy the necessary conversion wires to turn them into barn cloches, particularly so as to get the best out of the glass in late summer and autumn. If my garden were a very small one and I felt that one full "set" of cloches (67s. 6d.) was what I needed, I think I should buy Low Barns as these are the best general service cloches, particularly for salads. If I intended to keep adding to my cloches, I should concentrate on two types—Low Barn for salads and roots and tall T cloches for peas, tomatoes, etc. It is a mistake to go in for half a dozen types and sizes.

11th Chase

Prices above for England and Wales.
Slightly higher, Scotland & N. Ireland.



Two dresses from the Spring Collection. Afternoon dress on left in soft woollen; dress on right in corduroy velvet. Dorville Models are obtainable from all first-class stores. Wholesale only from Rose & Blairman Ltd. Dorville House 34 Margaret Street London W.1.

 **DORVILLE**

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCV. No. 2455

FEBRUARY 4, 1944



Harlip

MISS PATIENCE D. JAMES

Miss Patience D. James, who is the daughter of Vice-Admiral T. N. James and Mrs. James, is in the W.R.N.S. and serving overseas

COUNTRY LIFE

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PLANS FOR TRANSPORT

TWO aspects of transport—its economic organisation and its physical lay-out—are in the news, and there is welcome evidence that the department chiefly concerned is concerting measures with other Ministries for submission to the co-ordinating Minister of Reconstruction. So far as economic organisation is concerned, General Szlumper's scheme for a National Transport Board is based on the intention that transport should be treated as a single comprehensive service administered by private enterprise. A return to pre-war anarchy is unthinkable and nationalisation, with all its political implications, would be disastrous. Effective co-ordination would be possible, however, through a central executive body controlling regional executive bodies and allowing them maximum autonomy within guiding lines of policy. Policy, according to General Szlumper's plan, could be determined by a series of parallel advisory bodies without executive functions. The executive bodies would actually conduct all the transport of their regions, it being understood that each form of transport would be given complete autonomy in day-to-day matters and would be allowed free play and encouragement for initiative, ingenuity and efficiency. Without going into financial proposals for the erection of the great economic structure required, it is possible to accept the underlying principle that the appropriate and efficient use of each form of transport is only attainable if it is a matter of financial unconcern who actually carries the traffic.

If the idea is once accepted that rail, road (both passenger and goods), canal and internal air services should have their revenues and expenditures brought into a common account, it would certainly simplify greatly the working out and application of the Government's plans for physical lay-out. The Ministry of Transport's plans for post-war roads, Mr. Noel-Baker has informed the House of Commons, are to be made within the framework of a national policy for transport as a whole, and with due regard both to the location and requirements of industry and the possible demands of a long-term policy for maintaining employment. One cannot avoid the conclusion that such a reconstruction, based primarily on economic factors, would only be feasible on the assumption that the uses of transport were centrally controlled on some such lines as General Szlumper suggests. Meanwhile Mr. Noel-Baker has said enough to let us infer that some progress is being made with certain specific proposals. The mileage of trunk roads is to be extended from its present 4,500, and the county councils are being consulted with regard to necessary legislation and as to the share in control and maintenance which they should carry. There certainly can be no doubt of the need for revising the present

division of controls and particularly for simplifying the existing system of grants. But the Government "do not think there is sufficient justification for embarking upon the construction of a widespread system of new roads reserved exclusively for motor traffic." In other words, the essence of the motorway plan is ignored. The construction of such roads should, probably, not compete with the first post-war priorities; but they must come sooner or later, and the sooner their lines are settled the better.

AGRICULTURAL STATESMANSHIP

MR. HUDSON handled the prices and wages crisis firmly, but on a snaffle not the curb, and so brought a potentially dangerous mount almost to acquiescence. The whole episode confirmed, however—and the Minister fully recognised it—that two deep-seated fears exist, which have been used in some local N.F.U. quarters for quite unjustifiable ends. The whole farming community is haunted by the fear that, sooner or later, the country will "let them down"; and the small farmer, in particular, fears that his hard-earned solvency will end as soon as the war. There can be no guarantee in farming, or in any other industry, of continuous prosperity; but Mr. Hudson rightly emphasised that the chances are greatly reduced if there is not mutual confidence between Government and farmers. He had necessarily to deal with global figures in explaining the economic position, which are inhuman and capable of misinterpretation; but as yet they are the only figures available. Mr. Hudson gave the assurance that, so soon as the farming industry, if necessary with assistance, produces representative costing figures such as he has all along invited, he will be prepared to enter into price-fixing discussions. The refreshment he was able to give to milk producers will come as a welcome fillip precisely to the class of farmer with the most justifiable grievance, and illustrates the kind of reward open to those wise enough to keep their accounts. The N.F.U., and particularly the noisy faction that has been crying "Traitor, resign!" will be well advised to accept Mr. Hudson's ruling in the reasonable spirit in which it was given. For the country, while anxious that both farmer and worker should be justly rewarded, is quite clear on the suicidal results of extending the vicious spiral in costs of living.

NO SECOND SPRING

*NO second Spring perhaps, but we have seen
December primrose open where the sun
Strikes through unfurnished boughs its gold and green.*

*The gay defiant gorse is never done
But shows most bravely under winter skies
Chequered with cloud or washed with indigo,
Where in her curling flocks the plover flies,
Silver and black, over wide fields of snow.
Trees show perfection of simplicity
Stripped of their leaf, more than at Summer's noon,*

*Roses seem sweeter for their rarity
Plucked in November, than they did in June.
Then for us too, though we so soon leave Spring,
There may be flowers for Winter gathering.*

V. M. F.

LUXMOORE LEGISLATION

IN moving the second reading of the Education Bill Mr. Butler announced that he had agreed with the Minister of Agriculture that the field of technical agricultural education for young people should be regarded as falling within the sphere of the general education service, and should be the compulsory responsibility of the local education authorities, as in the case of every other kind of technical education. Mr. Hudson amplified this statement the next day and made it clear that the Government have in effect adopted the proposals of Mrs. Youard's Minority Report where they conflict with those of the Luxmoore Committee on this subject. The distinction between the "Advisory Service" for farmers which is to be unified under the Minister of Agriculture, and the technical education service under the Board, is to be made permanent. This is only logical. Agricultural education must be integrated with

the educational system of the country, though the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory work which has been so successful during the production campaign should, as soon as legislation can be passed, be continued on a national basis. The most important thing of all is that in future the provision of agricultural education becomes compulsory and not merely permissive so far as the local authorities are concerned.

FORESTRY AND DEMOBILISATION

THE release of thousands of men from the Forces anxious to take up some country, as opposed to town, occupation is a certainty. It will afford the opportunity, if properly handled, to recruit the land with just the type of man needed and might, in the process of training and sorting them out, get much necessary reclamation work done. Mr. Douglas Seligman, on another page, emphasises that post-war careers in agriculture involve learning the vocation from its elements. Similarly Mr. Rolf Gardiner, describing in *England Herself* (Faber, 8s. 6d.) the ideals he has been able to put into practice on a Wessex estate, puts forward afforestation and reforestation work as "the ideal sieve for selecting, sifting, and training men for permanent rural occupation," whether for a form of land service or for small holdings but, in either case, living and working in communities. A vast amount of cleaning up, restocking and fencing of woodlands is needed as quickly as possible. It is beyond the capacities of most private estates. But, with the prospect of numbers of men anxious to graduate into the countryside, and of much land requiring initially unskilled labour, this double need does offer an opportunity for the W.A.E.C.s, the Forestry Commission, and landowners to confer on an imaginative and progressive scheme of training and regeneration combined with land settlement.

RODENT OFFICERS

THE gentleman who takes the field not in full panoply of pink but in modest pepper-and-salt and a bowler hat will presumably be described for the future as hunting in Rodent Officer. This presumption may be, to be sure, founded on a false analogy, but at any rate the Westminster City Council's rat-catcher is in future to be called the Rodent Officer as well as having his salary raised. This is a very pleasing circumstance and perhaps even the rats themselves may feel that a dignity has been added to death and hail the change "in fifty different sharps and flats." Rat-catchers of the past may hear of it enviously when they pursue their avocations in Elysian fields and wish they had lived in these more polite times. Poor Maria Marten might have been a better match for Mr. William Corder if her father had been Rodent Officer of Polstead; he might have married her instead of murdering her in the Red Barn. It is only right that the official should get a rise in the world, for he must live up to the admirable word, lately introduced, "de-ratisation." In time we may come to the idyllic state of things in the Kingdom of Barataria where

The Lord High Bishop orthodox—
The Lord High Coachman on the box—
The Lord High Vagabond in the stocks—
They all shall equal be!

A PATRON OF ARCHITECTURE

MANY people and causes lost a warm friend in the late Mr. Robert Holland-Martin, Chairman of the Southern Railway. Some time ago he kindly offered to act as consultant for COUNTRY LIFE on that type of curiosities known as "bygones," on which he was a leading authority. We welcomed the offer; he answered many puzzles for us, of which the last was published only last week. This service was typical of the wide range of his enthusiasms. Parallel to his great position in the City, he was an enlightened agriculturist on his Worcestershire estate, a keen antiquary, and a discerning patron of architecture. Indeed, on the evening before his death the Committee of the Architecture Club met under his chairmanship to discuss an exhibition of recent English architecture in relation to post-war planning.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

FROM a fisherman's point of view one of the lamentable adjuncts to modern warfare is the hand grenade, and when the quartermasters of those units situated anywhere near water, fresh or salt, render returns of the stock of these lethal cylinders expended during battle or at practice, one wonders under what heading are shown those expended on fish! It is of course incorrect to say that the grenade is a modern weapon, for the Grenadier Guards obtained their name shortly after the formation of the regiment, and until the middle of the eighteenth century one company in every Line battalion carried grenades, but there is no record by any military historian of troops in those days bombing rivers for fish. This, however, is no proof that it did not occur, for nothing is quite so discreet as the military history of one's own race. It is possible that the primitive fuses of some 200 years ago were extinguished by water; otherwise it is quite certain that the men who fought at Minden, when the battle was won, must have used up the unexpended portion of the day's issue of grenades on a suitable stretch of the Weser, and had a fried fish supper as the result.

Wherever fish and the British soldier meet there will the bomb be found, whether it be a Scottish salmon river, a southern chalk stream or a stocked reservoir, as so many frantic river-keepers know to their cost; and all over the world at the present time primitive native fishermen, from the Mediterranean to the southern Pacific, are obtaining demonstrations in a new method of pursuing their calling.

DURING Lawrence's campaign in Arabia the small number of British personnel with the Arab forces indented constantly for Mills's bombs and more bombs, and as there was little close-range fighting on this front it was wondered at Cairo H.Q. what was creating the demand. The explanation was that the near-by Gulf of Akaba was teeming with fish of all varieties, and military "anglers" set forth every afternoon to fish the evening rise with half a dozen hand grenades in their haversacks, watched all the time by interested and envious Arabs. The Arab is naturally the most conservative of the human race, and as a rule it takes a matter of centuries for a new method to be adopted or a new idea to soak in, but fish bombing as a time- and labour-saving device appealed immediately to the Arab mentality, and its general employment spread in a few months from Suez to Aden.

There are so many facets to the British soldier's ways of life and activities which might be imitated with advantage by backward races that it is a pity one of his few falls from grace should become so popular everywhere. As Shakespeare said: The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones.

IT is strange that the reinstatement of the turned-up trouser-end should have emanated from Sir James Grigg, the Secretary for War, as it was the War Office themselves who launched the initial assault against this method of wearing trousers. Before the first shot had been fired in this war, and before austerity suits had been dreamed of even in nightmares, the decree went forth from Whitehall that the turned-up end to the military trouser was *taboo*, and the wearing of the garment in this fashion



Leonard Porter

SHADOWS ON THE SNOW

was regarded as conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Trousering Department of the War Office—I think it is on the second floor—have been waging this particular campaign for very many years, as, with their strapped overall complex of the '90s, they resented from the first the wearing of trousers in any form; and, when the new subalterns of the last war disgraced the Service by introducing the turn-up to their uniforms made by civilian tailors, there were furious scenes in every orderly room on all our widespread battle fronts. It was a long and stern fight, with set-backs to both sides, but when in the course of four years of war the insubordinate and incorrectly-dressed subalterns of 1914 became D.S.O. colonels and even brigadiers, and still insisted on their turn-ups, the pundits of the Trousering Department were forced to accept the situation. Like the Prussian officers of the German Army after Versailles, however, they did not acknowledge defeat, and spent the years of peace mobilising for another attack when the time was ripe, and in 1939 they struck again. I deprecate any criticism of the War Office in these times, but I have the uncomfortable feeling that Sir James Grigg has let his side down.

Apparently the Army has always been very doubtful about nether garments in any form—a relic of mid-Victorian days when it was regarded as "not nice" to mention such things in any society, as the expression "nether garments" proves. Lord Wavell, in his wise and entertaining book *Allenby in Egypt*, tells how the late Field-Marshal, as representative of that feeling, had very strong and adverse views on cut-shorts even in the intense heat

of the Jordan Valley; and, when severely reprimanded for riding in shorts the day after I had been admonished for wearing jodhpurs, I seriously contemplated transferring into a Highland regiment to get away from it all.

With regard to austerity suits I must confess I have only seen one. This was being worn by a contemporary of mine whom I met in the club the other day, and I turned him round to have a good look at it in the light.

"But," I protested, "you have the full number of pockets."

"Yes," he said, "I cut those out of an old suit, so they don't count."

"But the turned-up trouser-ends—I thought they were forbidden?"

"So they are, but I told my tailor I thought I might grow a bit and to allow for it. When at the end of the month I hadn't grown as I expected my wife turned them up at the ends to take in the slack!"

AS an instance of a foreigner's outlook on our sports I recall that some years ago I took one of my Egyptian officers with me on a long drive through south-west England, and almost everything he saw during the day met with his warmest approval. As a shot gunner he became wildly excited at the rabbits, which in those days ran across the road every hundred yards or so, and at the pheasants grouped round the woods. Then we met the local pack returning from a morning's cubbing, and he asked for information about them.

"What!" he said when I had finished explaining. "Thirty dogs to kill one little *Abu Hussein* (Father of Cunning)? But I thought you English were a sporting nation!"

KEMAL ATATURK'S CITY

By DEREK PATMORE



O Turkish child of future generations! It is your duty to save the independence of the Turkish Republic. The strength that you will need for this is mighty in the noble blood which flows in your veins.—KEMAL ATATURK. *Speech delivered before the National Assembly, Ankara, in October, 1927.*

I AM writing these lines in the Ankara Palas Hotel. I have been here only a short while, but already my mind is full of confused impressions of this extraordinary city. I left Istanbul on a cloudy, grey evening, crossed by the ferry-boat to the station of Haydarpasha on the other side of the Bosphorus, and went straight to the Ankara Express, which was waiting in the station, agreeably surprised to find that the sleepers on this train were extremely comfortable. It must be the most luxurious Wagons-Lits train operating in this part of the world.

The evening was dark, so after dinner I went straight to bed and woke up the next morning to find the train rolling through the mountainous hills of Anatolia. It was a clear sunny morning, although the hills were still covered with snow, and the landscape gave an impression of vastness and complete solitude. In the early morning light the country looked fresh and untouched by man, and the sunlight tipped the snow-capped hills with a rosy glow which was very beautiful.

Ankara is Kemal Ataturk's city. I realised this the moment I stepped out of Ankara's fine modern station and looked around for a taxi to take me to the hotel. It was the will and determination of this extraordinary man which caused this great modern city to grow out of the barren Anatolian soil, and only a ruler like Ataturk with his vision and daring would have attempted such a difficult task. With its tall electric pylons, its huge modern sports stadium, its great square Government buildings, it looked

ANKARA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A PURELY TURKISH CITY

The great Station Boulevard leading into the heart of the city, with the old Hittite rock-city above



ISTANBUL IS NOT TURKISH BUT FUNDAMENTALLY BYZANTINE, IN CONTRAST TO THE MODERN CAPITAL

like one of the large cities which have sprung up from nothing in the Middle West of the United States. Or it resembled the realisation of one of H. G. Wells's dreams of the cities of the future. It was surprising and unexpected.

My next surprise was the Ankara Palas Hotel. I had anticipated a large towering building in the modern style, but instead I found a long, low one, built in the Turkish style with a coloured tile dome over the entrance. However, inside the hotel the atmosphere is very western, and I found it comfortable, up-to-date, and well-run.

The town still has an unfinished look about it, but its extreme modernity is impressive, and the boulevards and streets are finely planned. The memory of Kemal Ataturk is evoked everywhere. A large equestrian statue of the Ghazi dominates the great boulevard leading up to the city from the station. There is another statue of the great Turkish leader in the main street of the capital, and yet another statue of him dominates the whole city in front of the Ethnographical Museum which stands on a slope. Ankara is the symbol of the new Turkey, and the spirit of Ataturk still broods over the whole city.

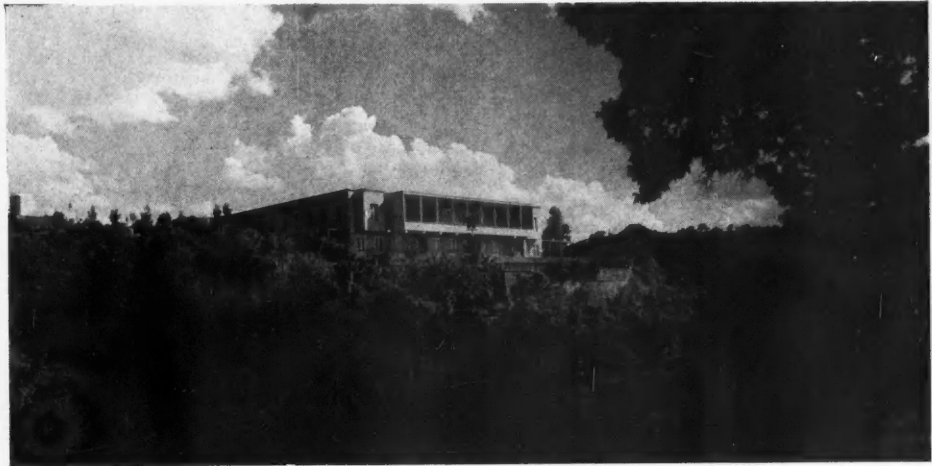
When you consider that Turkey is not a rich country, the creation of this modern capital becomes an amazing achievement. It was here, during October, 1923, that Kemal Ataturk proclaimed the new Turkish Republic. It is here that Ataturk's successor, President Ismet Inenut, who was his friend and collaborator throughout the whole of Turkish Independence, is carrying on the task bequeathed to him by Ataturk of completing the modernisation of Turkey.

It was a tremendous achievement to sweep away the traditions and customs of the old Ottoman Empire, and to replace them by a completely Western conception of life. The Turkish people have come through the experiment with astonishing resilience. But I notice that some of the youth of the country have been left rather bewildered by the drastic changes. The older generation, on the other hand, inspired by their patriotic desire to re-build a new Turkey on the ruins of the old Empire, have found it easier to adapt themselves to these radical changes, for in doing so they saw their dreams and ideals realised.

Yesterday I talked with a young Turkish student who had recently been studying in Europe. He had visited London, Paris, and Berlin, and I noticed that he has returned home filled with very confused impressions of Western culture. However, he explained the following points to me. He said that Turkish youths sometimes find it difficult to adjust themselves to Western life because this way of living has now been superimposed on top of the centuries-old conception of Eastern existence. In some cases, there is a danger of the young Turks becoming more Occidental than the Occidentals themselves, and often they find their newly-gained freedom, intoxicating in itself, something of an embarrassment.

However, the fact remains that the future of Turkey undoubtedly lies in the West and not in the East, and the youth of the nation are earnestly learning about what is best in Western progress and are preparing themselves for the important rôle which Turkey is destined to play in the new concert of Europe. Already I have seen how the young are learning about engineering, mechanics, modernisation of industry, Western philosophy, aviation, art, music, architecture, and a hundred other subjects, and they are doing it extremely well. Still, the effort to absorb and the whole of Western culture cannot be digested in the short period of 20 years. At the same time, there is much that is good and fine in old Turkish culture, which it is important not to lose, and one of the main problems which face the young is how to blend these qualities with the manners and ideas which they are learning from abroad. The youth of Turkey have made a remarkable beginning.

I went to pay a call at the British Embassy. It stands on the slopes of Tchan Kaya, on the summit of which is the President's residence, and it is some 20 minutes' drive from the town. Most of the foreign embassies are built on the slopes of this hill, and they are constructed



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AT TCHAN KAYA, OVERLOOKING ANKARA



THE RAILWAY STATION, FROM THE PUBLIC GARDENS



THE RADIO BUILDING, AMONG THE MOST IMPRESSIVE IN ANKARA

in a variety of styles. Evidently each nation has tried to evoke its nationality in the architecture of its embassy, and the result is slightly incongruous. The British Embassy is simple and dignified—a mixture of Georgian and Colonial styles, and it has a superb view over the whole of Ankara and the mountains in the distance. As I looked at the view from the wide terrace in front of the Embassy, the whole vast landscape was still covered with snow. The sun was shining in a pale wintry way, and the view had a strange, far-away and dream-like quality. Indeed, Ankara looked only half-real—Ataturk's vision of a city only half realised.

The old quarter of the town is a complete contrast to the modern city below. The streets are narrow and winding, and often overhung with the wooden balconies of centuries-old Turkish houses. Angora, as it was called before Kemal Ataturk made it into the capital, was a highly fortified and important town, and it is still encircled by fortified walls, some of which date from Byzantine times. Legend has it that this town was originally founded by King Midas, and recent Hittite excavations in the district show that a town called Angora existed on the site of the present capital in 2000 B.C. The Hittites who lived there were of Turanian origin—the Turks claim that they are descendants of the Turanian race—and they possessed a highly developed civilisation. The Emperor Augustus did much to strengthen the fortifications of the



IN OLD ANKARA

A traditional house, in striking contrast to the modern city

city in 25 B.C., and also built monuments and temples, one of which, the Temple of Augustus, remains to this day. The ruins of this temple are particularly fine, especially the great portico, and show the Eastern influence on Roman art.

Angora has played an important part in all periods of Turkish history. Consequently, when Ataturk chose it as the new capital of the Turkish Republic, there were historical reasons for his choice as well as strategic ones. Ankara, unlike Istanbul, has always been a purely Turkish city, and as such it was indicated as the capital of the new Nationalist Turkish State.

The longer I stay in Ankara the more I like it. Despite its extreme modernism it is essentially Turkish in spirit. Even the severe lines of its architecture reflect the essentially austere and disciplined side of the Turkish character. Turkey has always suffered in the past from the romantic imaginings of her Western interpreters. We have always considered this country as an exotic, luxurious land whose very mystery made it appear fascinating and strange to our Western eyes. Ankara is Modern Turkey's challenge to the Occident. It forces us to make a completely new estimate of the Turkish character. It is the symbol of the industry, vitality and strength of the Turkish race, and, although its strangeness and unexpected modernity may surprise us at first, it shows the world that new Turkey, reborn like the Phoenix from the ashes of the Ottoman Empire, is a force in the affairs of the modern world.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFTER THE WAR

By NORMAN TIPTAFT

WE have had local government in this country for over a thousand years. It has become part of our way of life. Despite cartoons of elderly gentlemen with beards, wearing frock coats and antique hats, it does on the whole a good job of work.

Unfortunately it does not know how to advertise. It is only recently that one of the leading local government associations decided to admit the public Press to its Council meetings. There exists in the minds of municipal representatives an idea that there is something almost indecent about telling the world what they do, although their rates affect the pockets of millions of people, and their activities the lives of millions more.

The consequence is that the average ratepayer doesn't take much interest in his local council. Two out of three do not even trouble to vote. Mr. Robb Wilton's skits on the radio certainly arouse public mirth but do not impress listeners with the efficiency of local government in Netherbackwash, or indeed anywhere else.

15,000 AUTHORITIES

There are over 15,000 separate local authorities in the United Kingdom. Their powers vary enormously from the tiny parish council that spends only a few hundreds yearly to the big county boroughs, spending millions. Naturally the calibre of local representatives varies just as much. In the small authority the choice is very limited, and the local butcher or baker or grocer, who may be the only person available, is not always the most suitable. In larger authorities, the choice is wider, the standard of personnel higher. The fact that the municipality has considerable powers make membership more attractive.

All the same, even in the smaller authorities, the man on the spot knows what the people who elected him want. He may not always be

super-efficient, but, if the people of his town or village were asked if they would prefer to deal with somebody in London whom they didn't know and could seldom see, there is no doubt they would prefer to keep the system they have.

WHITEHALL'S WAY

Whitehall has other ideas for the post-war world. The war has provided a new regional organisation. Whitehall departments have set up local offices. In civil defence, regional commissioners have been appointed—probably one of the most unpopular and unnecessary pieces of government machinery ever introduced.

These branch offices of centralised departments are not as acceptable to local residents as their own. In many cases, their lack of local knowledge is painful, while their administrative capacity in many cases is inferior to that of the local officials.

If local government is to be superseded or considerably restricted in powers, it means that people will have to obey the bureaucrat, whom they cannot control in any way, as against the local representative whom they not only appoint, but can also sack. The abolition of local government in Germany made Hitler possible. The centralisation of the German police force produced the Gestapo.

There is a strong desire by planners both in Parliament and ministerial departments to control the lives of citizens, to regulate their habits as if they were pieces on a chess board, instead of human beings. It won't work. If the Britain of the future is to be the Britain of the super-planner, the bureaucrat, the Government department issuing all sorts of forms, the average Briton just won't stand it.

The Member of Parliament doesn't stand in anything like such close relationship to him as the member of his local council. In many cases, he lives miles away from his constituency,

and comes down only when there is an election pending. He has often no knowledge of the conditions under which the people who vote for him live, and in a good many cases doesn't care.

As for being interested in local government, the average M.P. is not. A few have local government experience. They are among the most useful Members of the House, and have strongly resented the new bureaucratic suggestions. The others have not bothered.

At present, the Government with its single control has a considerable advantage in getting its ideas across over local authorities scattered all over the country. That is only temporary. Any real attempt to by-pass local government and take away local powers will meet such resistance in the constituencies as will make M.P.s. of every party feel pretty insecure in their seats.

NEED FOR AGREEMENT

It ought not to be necessary to have a show-down between Parliament and the local authorities. It is necessary to get a working agreement. What is required is an immediate conference as to the best way to set up a smaller number of larger and more powerful local authorities, in which all the smaller ones shall be adequately represented.

Each new authority should represent a fairly large section of people, should have powers to control and carry out all local services required, and should have direct access to Ministers of the Crown.

Obviously, Parliament must lay down a plan not only for houses, roads and authority boundaries, but for schools, hospitals and other essential amenities. Inside that plan, the local authorities in their own districts should have practically a free hand. Any attempt to impose control from Whitehall will not merely be resisted. So strong is local feeling, it may well bring down any Government attempting it.

DRY STONE DAM

A DESCRIPTION of a dry stone dam recently built without lime, mortar, cement, concrete, or any artificial waterproofing material may be of interest. It was built to close a 60-ft. breach in a mill lade (aqueduct) in the county of Angus, and it is obvious that it is equally suitable as a retaining wall for lakes, ponds and garden pools.

In localities where stone is available and clay may be obtained within reasonable distance, it is a form of construction that can be carried out in half the time at a quarter the cost of concrete or cemented masonry wall.

It has the great advantage of not requiring any excavation for a foundation. No plant or timber has to be transported and erected on the site. There is no danger of settlement or frost cracking the dam. Age only consolidates the work; it is ready for use the moment it is complete.

This novel form of construction was decided on owing to the peculiar difficulties of the site. It will be noted from the centre illustration that the railway runs close to the drain which passes under the mill lade and flows at a lower level between the dam and the railway embankment; moreover the bank of the lade is steep. As a result of these circumstances, no vehicle could approach the breach. Ordinary methods, such as a concrete wall or soil bank with a core of puddled clay, were out of the question.

Stone was collected from dumps on the borders of the adjoining fields, carted to the top of the hill above the lade, and pitched 40 ft. down the bank to the lade. When the drain

(Top) THE COMPLETED DAM, LOOKING DOWN-STREAM. On the right, the bank down which the stones were pitched into the bed of the lade for building the dam

(Centre) THE LADE, DAM, DRAIN, AND RAILWAY LINE. The breach extended the whole length of the dam, and the bed of the lade was washed into the drain

(Bottom) FROM INSIDE THE DAM, SHOWING THE CULVERT CARRYING THE LADE OVER THE DRAIN

above the culvert was deepened, clay containing about 20 per cent. of gravel was disclosed in the bank and an ample supply of washed ballast was obtained from the bottom of the drain.

When the débris was cleared from the breach, it was found that the bed of the lade had been washed away, leaving nothing but a rugged, muddy slope to the drain, and the banks at either end were a mass of matted roots and stones.

Speed was essential; heavy rain threatened any day and householders at the mill were being deprived of their water supply. Excavation was not possible, so the bed of the breach was levelled up with heavy shingle and ballast for a foundation, on which the curve of the dam to conform with the contour of the lade was set out with ash rods cut from the trees. On this foundation a 4-in. field drain pipe was laid to carry off leakage water from the river Lunan while the dam was being built.

A "dry-dyker" and his assistant were engaged to build the stone dyke. Sand-bags were purchased in Dundee, filled with clay, shaped up into rectangular slabs, carefully laid up in front of, but 4 ins. distant from, the face of the wall, and rammed tight with a backing of ballast. A layer of clay was put down on the bed of the lade, which together with the bags was covered with ballast.

At the up-stream end of the dam, the bags were carried round the stone wall, as the upper portion of the breach was made into a shallow by-pass to discharge over the coping of the culvert, in the event of exceptional floods causing the drain again to overflow into the lade. The down-stream end was carried 10 ft. beyond the breach and keyed into the bank.

The clearing of the breach, preparing the foundation and building the dam, occupied less than six days.

THYMALLUS.



STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY FIGURES



I—FORERUNNERS AND PRIMITIVES

By BERNARD RACKHAM

(Left) 1.—FIGURE OF A PIPE-PLAYER, GREEN-GLAZED, 14th CENTURY

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge

(Right) 2.—POSSET POT, 1677
SOMERSET POTTERY

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge



had not been for certain occurrences in the fashionable world.

A MODERN china shop is hardly complete without a selection of the latest thing in figures, mostly of foreign manufacture, among its display of wares for sale; so familiar are they as accessories of household decoration that it is almost surprising to discover on looking into their history that their production in quantity is of comparatively recent development. Pottery figures of a kind have been made, and in large numbers, at various periods of history: one has only to think of Tanagra statuettes, or the models of horses and other animals and also of human beings that have been brought to light in recent years from ancient Chinese tombs, or of the votive figures discovered on the sites of shrines in many parts of the world. But such things have for the most part been made to serve a devotional or superstitious purpose, or perhaps as children's toys; figures for decoration have no very ancient history.

Their history, such as it is, makes an interesting story, and of the class with which in particular we are here concerned—the pottery figures to be seen on the mantelshef in cottage or farm-house—it may safely be said that they would never have appeared on the scene if it

Here and there, it is true, a clay statuette may have been made wherever a potter, conscious of the plasticity of his material, took it into his head to use it as a vehicle for that urge to make imitations of live beings which seeks to express itself, for instance, in the snowman. Thus one may find, now and then, figures made in Tudor or earlier times in anticipation of those which are our subject (Fig. 1); they may have been produced in any of the numerous rural potworks of the Middle Ages where one of the hands was a man of imagination and deft with his fingers. The crude figure surmounting a posset pot dated 1677 from a Somerset pottery, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum (Fig. 2), is an illustration of what such rustic craftsmen might do. But such things turn up only spasmodically—the statuettes made occasionally by Italian potters and in France by some of the successors of Bernard Palissy are in the nature of exceptions to prove the rule—and a regular output on trade lines did not begin before the eighteenth century.

It came about in this way. The merchants of the East India Companies began about 1600 to make regular voyages to China, bringing back cargoes of silk, tea, porcelain and other goods. At an early stage they must have fallen to the

charms of the brightly coloured porcelain statuettes made to furnish the altars of temples and domestic shrines—and even for decoration pure and simple—which met their eyes when they went ashore in Canton or Amoy. The Dutch traders in particular, keenly aware of the commercial advantages of art, would seem quickly to have seen the possibilities, in a Western world accustomed to small sculptures in bronze or wood as ornaments for wealthy houses, of a new and profitable fashion for articles of a similar kind with the added attractiveness of a gleaming white glaze or coloured enamels.

It is almost always the case that a new import trade spurs the home manufacturer to compete with it by imitating the article imported, and the case we are considering was no exception. The efforts of European experimenters led to their discovery of the secrets of porcelain fabrication—first, of an artificial "soft paste" and then, in Germany, of the genuine thing. The material was now to hand for making in Europe the "pagodas" so popular with the connoisseur, and first in France, at St. Cloud, and then in Germany, when "Dresden china" came into being, amusing copies or



3.—"ASTBURY" FIGURES. Glasher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum

adaptations of Chinese gods and goddesses began to appear and soon found favour with the public. The story of the Meissen factory and its phenomenal success is familiar to all, and we need only to be reminded that within 20 years of its foundation Europe was being flooded with its products, foremost among them the host of china figures designed by the fertile imagination of Kaendler and his assistants.

These were the days of the rapid rise in status and prosperity of the Staffordshire potters. It is perhaps no mere coincidence that figures in earthenware, or in the white salt-glazed stoneware made concurrently with it, began to be a regular part of their output about the time when "Dresden" china figures were the latest craze of the world of fashion, that is, about 1740-50.

This does not mean that the earliest Staffordshire figures were at all like those from Meissen or the Far East (for it must be remembered that porcelain figures from China and Japan were to be seen at such places as Hampton Court some time before the Meissen factory was thought of); but it does mean that china figures were "in the air," and if the making of porcelain was as yet beyond the powers of the English potter, he did not hesitate to use for his new productions the common clay "bodies" with which he was familiar.

Before we turn in earnest to Staffordshire figures proper it may be of interest to look at one or two of their English forerunners. In the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge one of the exhibits, found in the town, is the broken head of a woman, made in glazed clay of two colours in exactly the same manner as the so-called "Astbury" figures, of which something will be said later on: but the gabled headdress, familiar to Cambridge men in the portraits of the Lady Foundress of Christ's and St. John's, the mother of Henry VII, points to the early Tudor period and is quite without a parallel in genuine "Astbury."

Again, some Lambeth delft potter occasionally tried his hand at work of this kind, as witness a figure of a lady dated 1679, in the Glaisher Collection at the Fitzwilliam Museum (Fig. 4); she wears a purple dress over a wide skirt gaily painted with flowers, and the corkscrew curls of Nell Gwynn and the beauties of King Charles's Court. Nor will the wonderful statuettes made by Dwight at Fulham fail to occur to those versed in ceramic history. But these are spasmodic instances; even Dwight figures, numerous as they are, are each of them unique—clay sculptures that seem not to have been made for sale and in any case are on an



4.—FIGURE OF A LADY, LAMBETH DELFT, DATED 1679. Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

entirely different footing from those turned out after 1700 from the kilns of Staffordshire.

Suddenly almost, a short while before the middle of the eighteenth century, Staffordshire figures began to appear. The earliest are of two types, pieces of each class showing such a strong family likeness among themselves that it is almost certain they are the work of only two potters. One type is lead-glazed, and consists of figures built up of parts modelled by hand in clays of two colours, appearing when fired and glazed dark red and yellowish cream-colour. Precisely the same coloured clays were used for a certain class of tea-table wares—red, with applied decorations in cream-colour, and tradition has it that these were the productions of one Thomas Astbury. "Astbury ware" is,

in consequence, the customary name for the class, and the analogous images are known as "Astbury figures."

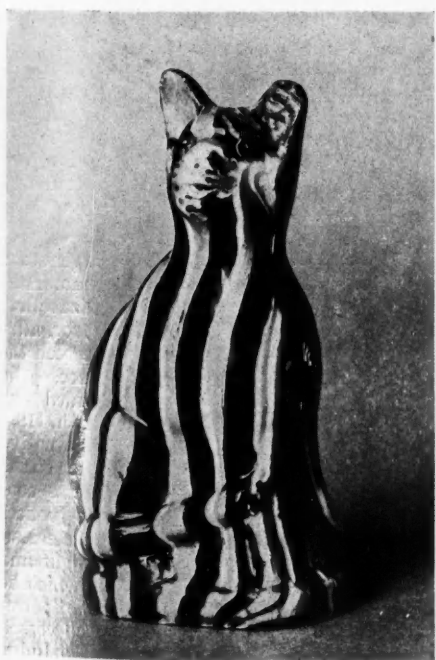
Astbury may very likely have been a maker of such wares, and this belief is supported by finds on the site of his workshop at Shelton; but it has to be pointed out that "wasters" of exactly the same kind of ware have come to light on the site of Thomas Whieldon's factory at Fenton Low, between Stoke and Longton, and that there is no conclusive evidence to connect particular figures with the name of either one potter or the other.

One thing seems clear—the "Astbury" figures proclaim themselves as the work of a single clever and witty modeller. They are shaped by hand, by the manipulation of small slabs or balls of clay, with the help here and there of a "runner" (roulette) for adding a frill or border to a garment or a fringe of hair, and perhaps of a mould for some of the heads; by the effective use of clay of two or three colours a polychrome result is obtained—red, buff and dark brown, the supports or seats on which the figures stand or sit, hats, shoes and other accessories of dress, and such things as tobacco-pipes or musical instruments being rendered in dark brown, as also in most cases the eyes (Fig. 3). A pattern of rather loud spots has been obtained on the dress of a standing lady (at Cambridge, Fig. 3) by applying patches of white clay and then smaller discs of brown on the top of the white. There is a wonderful variety of subjects, and hardly any two "Astbury" figures are exactly alike; chiefly favoured are village musicians or cronies of the pothouse, mounted troopers, infantry soldiers with musket, cobblers at work, housewives and here and there a lady dressed in the mode of the day (Figs. 3 and 4).

How the ingenious craftsman conceived the idea of turning his hands to these little figures we do not know; somehow he became aware that china figures were the thing, but it would be difficult to prove that he had ever seen one. He took his subjects from life as he saw it around him, and not one of his creations can be pointed out as directly derived from a porcelain original or even from the work of any other modeller.

In conclusion it is well to say that skilful forgeries of "Astbury" figures have appeared in recent years, so that the collector will be wise if possible to test intended purchases by comparison with examples having a reasonably long history in a museum or elsewhere; particularly he should be shy of any marked with the name of a potter.

(To be continued.)



(Left) 5.—CAT, "ASTBURY." Glaisher Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum. (Centre) 6.—BAGPIPER, "ASTBURY." Wallace Elliot Gift, Victoria and Albert Museum. (Right) 7.—FIGURE OF A MAN. "ASTBURY." Green and blue glaze formerly in Wallace Elliot Collection

COBHAM, KENT—III

A MEDIAEVAL PARISH

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

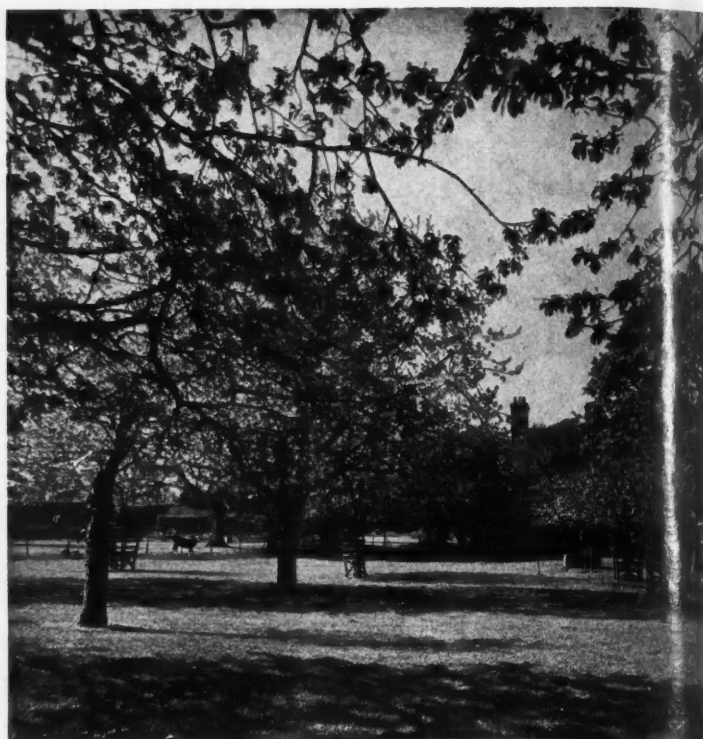
A FAMILY picture gallery, complete from the time of Edward I to Elizabeth's, is formed by the unique series of brasses to the Lords Cobham in the chancel of the church. With the College adjoining to the south, the old high-banked fields and cherry orchards, the long narrow village street, and one surviving 15th-century yeoman's house in the hamlet of Sole Street a mile away, Cobham preserves to an unusual degree the materials for reconstructing a picture of a mediæval country parish. The chief manor place, Cobham Hall, entirely re-built at the end of Elizabeth's reign in the manner of the Renaissance, belongs to another civilisation than that of the old Gothic discipline. Remote as that seems in many ways to the present day, when we are at the nadir of the materialism implicit in Renaissance philosophy, and have exhausted its inspirations, we may look back to that discipline of spirit and soil for pointers to a renewal of psychic health.

To some people, all churches look the same, because they are different from houses. Mediæval, like Classic, building was disciplined to the order of its age, so that there is superficial similarity. Yet no two are the same, and the profitable delight to be drawn from their study comes from discovering the reasons for the continual variations from the type. Column and arch, post and beam, represent the ordered framework of mediæval civilisation—the bare bones of the historical text-book; the invariable variety of their handling the vitality that emanated from close contact with elemental things—faith, the soil and its festivals, materials and the tools for working them: the true life-stuff, in fact, of the people, which has long perished, yet of which we can sense a hint often in their buildings.

To the seeing eye, Cobham abounds in such hints. The very fields and orchards, which are square, bounded by banks 8 ft. high and more, speak of a husbandry older and richer than the open "champion" denoted now by the mere hedges and fences of later

enclosures. The Kentish banks have been formed by the soil silting up through the ages against boundaries that may well have been there when the Romans came, and denote an immemorial system of independent holdings in contrast to the communal farming of "champion country." The custom of gavel-kind, equal partition among sons, that went with these compact Kentish holdings, is thought to be related in the root of its name *gavel*, gable, to the cruck-built houses that went with these tenures. In the yeoman's house in Sole Street is preserved a typical example of the final form taken towards the end of the Middle Ages by these buildings—the ancestors of which Tacitus described, their timbers even then filled in with colour-washed plaster.

A typical yeoman's house of the late seventeenth century, Owletts, has already been described. When Sir Herbert Baker presented it to the National Trust he felt that the nation should also possess an example of the mediæval type, the high-halled, half-timbered house of a 15th-century yeoman.



1.—COBHAM CHERRY ORCHARDS

In his forthcoming memoirs *Architecture and Personalities* he writes:

I bought back some dilapidated cottages that had once been on my father's land (and on Richard Hayes's too—they are shown on the survey of Owletts land in 1758); and discovered there the old massive oak timbers of the walls, floors, and roof. I removed the floors and chimney stack, inserted in the high hall as was customary in Elizabethan days, and built the beam-ceiling and the stone fireplaces into two rooms added outside (on the right of Fig. 10). I found the remains of the old high windows with their glassless oak mullions grooved for shutters, and added glazed casements inside.

The hall (Fig. 8) has now much its original appearance, except that a hearth has been inserted in the end wall. The solar, which will have adjoined beyond it, had disappeared, being replaced as described. At the entrance end (Fig. 9), where the screens or spere were, doors open to front and back, and a pair, side by side, to buttery and pantry. The space above them seems originally to have been reached by a ladder stair.

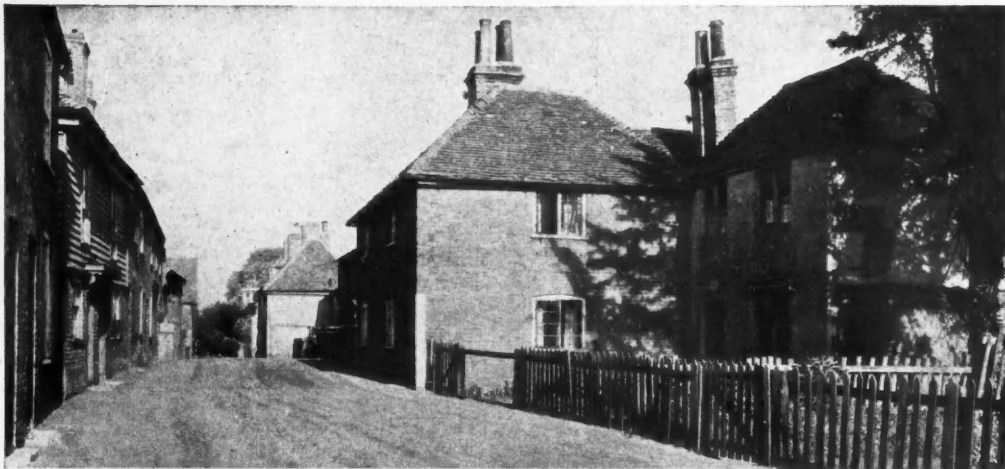
Of some such kind, but on a larger scale, may have been the original Cobham Hall. Possibly the predecessor of the Elizabethan building was never of much extent, for, after 1381, Cowling Castle seems to have been the Lords Cobham's principal residence. The earliest of the family to be recorded was Henry de Cobham a Justice of Assize in 1199, from which it is likely that he was a native squire who made his way in the courts established by Henry II. This seems confirmed by his sons also becoming Justices Itinerant under Henry III. John, the eldest, was a young man when made a knight and Constable of Rochester Castle, from which he was known as "the young Constable"; but he too is recorded to have been "well versed in the laws" and was Sheriff of Kent, a Judge of King's Bench and finally a Baron of the Exchequer in the youth of Edward I. He obtained the disgavelling of his lands, the by



2.—BRASSES OF JOAN, LADY COBHAM (1320) AND THOMAS DE COBHAM (1367)

ensuring their descent by primogeniture unimpaired. He died in 1300, and his widow, Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Septuans of Chartham, is the earliest of the family, since the disappearance of her husband's brass, existing in 1574, to be so commemorated in the church chancel (Fig. 2).

This brass, or more accurately latten—the similar but more silvery alloy of which all these Cobham memorials are made—is stated to have been laid down in 1320, and there is only one earlier to a lady, the Lady de Camoys at Trotter, Sussex. It is a beautifully firm and flowing drawing and is further notable for the inscription surrounding it of separate inset Lombardic letters. This makes a much nobler frame than the incised



3.—COBHAM STREET, with mediaeval houses reconstructed in the 17th and 18th centuries

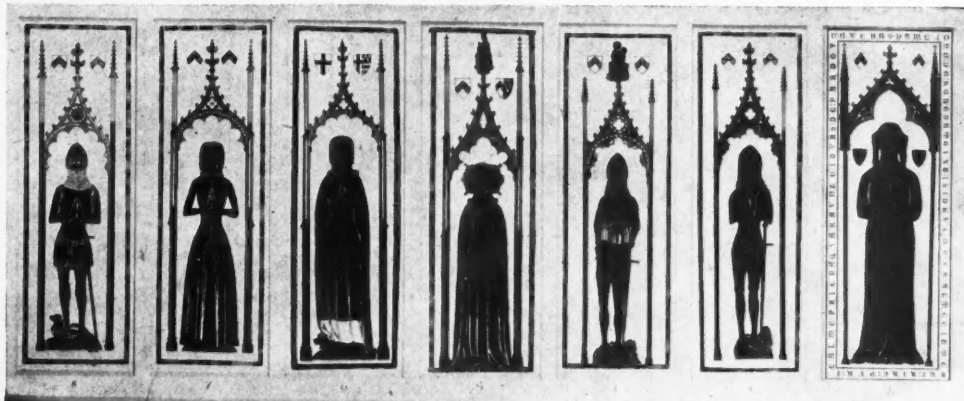


4.—THE WIDE ANCESTRAL CHANCEL, PAVED WITH A PICTURE GALLERY OF COBHAM BRASSES

bands of brass which quickly superseded so laborious a method and is seen in the adjoining brass to Thomas "of Hoo," at Hoo, died 1367.

Henry, son of "the young Constable," was knighted by Edward I at Caerlaverock, and fought at Bannockburn. He was Governor of Dover and

(Fig. 5).—FOURTEENTH-CENTURY COBHAM BRASSES. From right to left: Joan Cobham (1320); Thomas (1367); John, 2nd baron, "The Founder" (circa 1370); his wife; Maud, Lady Cobham (1380); Lady Margaret Cobham (ob. 1375); Sir John, 2nd baron (ob. 1354)



Tonbridge Castles, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and was a supporter of Edward II, presiding at the arraignment as a traitor of Lord Badlesmere of Leeds Castle. In 1313 he was summoned to Parliament by writ, whereby he is held to have become the first Lord Cobham. He died in 1339, and is buried at Hache Beauchamp, Somerset, his daughter-in-law's home.

John, 2nd Lord Cobham, was made Admiral of the Fleet from the Thames westward in 1335; and it was he who began to form Cobham park, obtaining free warren of his demesne lands in 1352. He died three years later. His brass is seen on the left of Fig. 5 together with that of his younger brother Thomas (Fig. 2), and of his son John, 3rd Baron (third from the right in Fig. 5). They are closely similar. They were probably all laid down at about the same time, namely 1365, by the latter, who was, among his other activities, one of the outstanding patrons of the arts of his time.

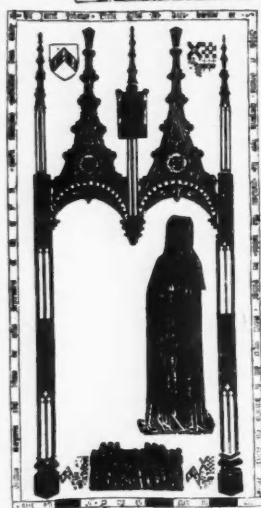
John, 3rd Lord Cobham, served in most of Edward III's French wars, and went on three embassies, one to Rome; he was on the Commission of Regency, 1386; one of the Lords Appellant in 1388 who attempted to control Richard II, and was impeached by that

(Right) (d) John Brooke, 7th baron (missing) and Lady Cobham (1507)



(Left) (a) Sir Nicolas Hawberk, ob. 1407, and

(Right) (b) Sir Reynald Braybrook, ob. 1405, husbands of



(Centre) (c) Joan, Baroness Cobham, ob. 1433

6.—LATER BRASSES



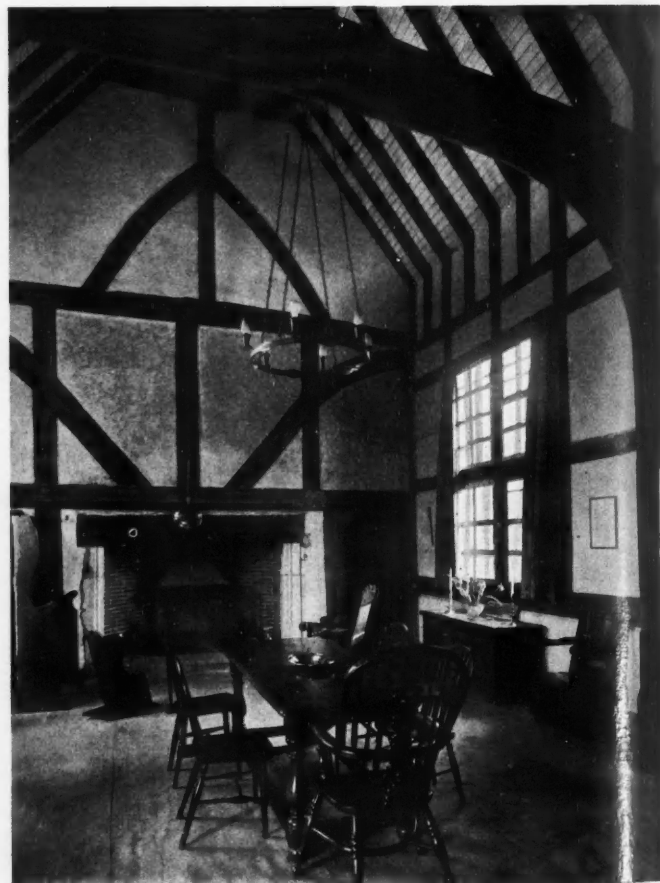
King in 1398—when he only escaped hanging by reason of his great age, being banished to Jersey. He returned to England soon after Henry IV's succession and died aged about 80 in 1404. But this bare record of his career is only a background for his, to us, more notable activities as a builder, in which at least twice he employed the most famous master-mason of the time.

He founded the College at Cobham, and adapted the church to collegiate use, in 1362. The brasses, including his own, laid about then were no doubt part of this scheme, since the College was specifically founded as a family chantry. In 1381 he began the building of Cowling Castle on the marshes of the Thames Estuary; the rebuilding of Rochester Bridge in co-operation with Sir Robert Knolles, where the bridge chapel was his exclusive gift; and the building of the church of St. Dunstan, Tower Street, London. For the latter and for Cowling Castle Henry Yevele, King's Master Mason, has been shown to have acted as his architect. Among the greater buildings for which Yevele furnished the *devyse* were the nave of Canterbury Cathedral and

(Left) (e) Thomas Brooke, 8th baron, and Lady Cobham (ob. 1529)



7.—THE COBHAM CHANCEL, LOOKING WEST, WITH THE GREAT TOMB (1561) OF THE 9TH LORD COBHAM



8.—A YEOMAN'S HALL AT SOLE STREET Given to the National Trust by Sir Herbert Baker



9, 10.—THE ENTRANCE END OF THE HALL, AND THE FRONT OF THE YEOMAN'S HOUSE

the reconstruction of Westminster Hall in its present form. At Cowling the building contractors were William Sharnhale and Thomas Crump—the latter a mason-quarryman—and it is possible that one or both of them were engaged on the building of Cobham College, though the work was actually arranged by the Master of the College, not by Lord Cobham.

In his brass The Founder, as he is called at Cobham, holds the model of a church, probably St. Dunstan's; that of his wife is beside his; she wears one of the elaborate head-dresses which came into fashion about 1375. On his death the male line of the original Cobhams ended, his successor being his daughter Joan, *suo jure* Baroness Cobham, who had no fewer than five husbands. Two of them are buried here, Sir Reynald Braybrook and Sir Nicolas Hawberk (see Fig. 6); another, Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard, was hung and burnt. Her own brass, surrounded by the shields of her husbands, is seen in Fig. 6 (c). But of her 10 children no sons survived, and the eldest daughter, Lady Cobham, took the title and estates to Sir Thomas Brooke, of Somerset, ancestor of the later Lords Cobham. The two paired brasses, in one of which the man is missing—Fig. 6 (d) and (e)—are to Brooke Lords who died respectively 1506 and 1529. The latter was the father of the 9th Lord whose great alabaster tomb (Fig. 7), described in a previous article, was set among the brasses of his forbears in 1561, when the chancel had ceased to be a collegiate chantry and had reverted to his own possession.

The early morning sun shining through the stained glass of the three east chancel windows transfigures with rainbow hues the bronze figures bedded in warm brown Purbeck stone, and the soft light glows on the sculpture and heraldry of the tomb. This great wide chancel, curiously out of scale with the church, is a lovely thing, if heavily restored. The sheen of brass and alabaster sets off the mortar-bedded flints and crisp white stonework of the deep-bayed narrow

windows, beside which hang the helms of some of these knights of old. The chancel was built in the 1200s—in the time of "the young Constable" it may be; but the three sedilia and the richly carved altar drain beyond it (on the right of Fig. 4) are of the time of the foundation of the College, as are the west tower of the church and the nave arcades. Probably their construction occupied the eight years 1362-70 before the College buildings were undertaken. The reservation of the chancel to the chaplains would have rendered inadequate the small older nave, in which so much of the parish's communal as well as religious life was centred.

A side light on this is afforded by the condition imposed on the College that space should be left between its buildings and the south side of the church, "that the procession way as is accustomed may be for ever open to the parishioners." Incidentally this proviso accounts for the newel staircase, fragments of which can be seen in the south-east corner of the chancel (Fig. 4), which seems to have communicated with a bridge to the College over this procession way. But what were these processions?

The College, which will be described next week, was built on the parish burial ground; and it was a custom of the mediæval Church,

after service, for priests and congregation, with the parish processional cross, candles and incense, to wend their way in procession round the church and among the graves of the dead, sprinkling holy water thereon. On Palm Sunday the Sacrament was carried in a decorated shrine and by a longer route, halting at specified stations, to a specially erected and beautified tent; and at Wakes the church-yard was in many places the scene of secular games. The frequent festivals of the Church and Saints and the seasonal feasts of the farm year—Hallowmas, Plough and Rock Mondays, the May games and sheep-shearing, mid-summer, Lammas, Harvest Home, and the Michaelmas Wakes were the relief to the round of toil and to the restrictions of canon and manorial law—the "Gothic discipline." That the sum of communal happiness, if not of individual comfort, was greater then than now can be more than suspected: the buildings, the humblest churches, of the age prove it by their simple and confident beauty. The fragments of a sculptured shrine of the date of the College's foundation—and of Chaucer's folk—have been gathered together into a group (Fig. 11) as remarkable for the classic accomplishment of their carving as for their joyous grace. Some idea of the colour of mediæval Christianity, too, is given by an inventory of Cobham church goods in 1479. It enumerates three dozen service books—Antiphoners, Graduals, Gospels, Processionals—ornaments mostly of base metal but including three silver chalices and five iron folding chairs for the choir, and numerous vestments: 45 embroidered copes "of variegated silks," "red cloth of gold and purple colour," "blue cloth of gold with two of indigo," carpets of tapestry checkered, embroidered cloths and painted hangings.

There was more than whimsy in Bishop Corbet's conceit that abbeyes and fairies went out together, and that in those days, When Tom came home from labour, Or Ciss to milking rose, Then merrily went their tabour, And nimble went their toes.

(To be concluded)



11.—GROUP OF 14TH-CENTURY SCULPTURE FRAGMENTS IN COBHAM CHURCH

POST-WAR CAREERS IN AGRICULTURE

By DOUGLAS SELIGMAN

A LARGE number of men of all ranks at present in the Services have decided tentatively that upon their demobilisation they will seek, if possible, a living on the land. Few, however, have anything but vague ideas about agriculture, and it is with the object of helping towards a better understanding of the subject that this article is written.

Some of those now contemplating a career on the land are doing so because they feel that many years will elapse before the firms with whom they had pre-war jobs will be able to re-develop a sufficiently large volume of trade or business (if ever they do) to justify the re-engagement of more than a small proportion of their pre-war staffs. Others think that after their strenuous, open-air lives in the Services they will be unable to face being cooped up, year in year out, in factory, office or warehouse. Still others, who, in many theatres of war, have known what it is to rely on their own judgment and to see it vindicated cannot imagine themselves taking kindly to lives where the earning of a living may almost wholly depend upon deference to the wishes of the older generation which so often lacks vigour, boldness and enterprise. The remainder want something different from and better than their pre-war private lives which were so frequently lived within the triangular prison walls of the suburban villa, the local cinema and a week-end trip in the family car along roads made hellish by hordes of others also trying to escape.

AT A PRICE

There is no doubt that the land can offer these men most, if not all, of what they seek—at a price. The land will offer a job, a healthy out-of-doors life, independence and scope for initiative, resource and imagination and a satisfying, full existence. The price, however, is a high one (as for all the best things in life) in that those who want a successful career on the land must be prepared for a long and intensive training, unremitting work with scant holidays and, to face with a stout heart, the harsh realities which underlie the deceptively beautiful exterior of the English landscape. It will not be stressing the point too much to warn the would-be agriculturist that, behind the lovely,

picturesque, peaceful façade of the farm where he used to spend his pre-war holidays lay an unsuspected world of worry, sweat and toil.

Like a great many other professional jobs, farming or farm-work appears to be easy until you try it. Notwithstanding its difficulties and discouragements, for the right type of man farming possesses an almost incredible fascination. It throws out a continuous challenge to which any normal man responds unconsciously as to any trial of strength which will put him on his mettle. Moreover, it is the very busy-ness of the life which makes it such a full one. Work on the land is never finished: the end of one season is the beginning of another.

VARIETY OF ACHIEVEMENT

It cannot be too much emphasised, or too clearly realised by persons anxious to avoid disillusionment and wishing for a realistic description of farm life, that farming can only be an end in itself: never a means to an end such as long, lazy week-ends, travelling abroad, great wealth or the luxuries which riches used to buy. Farmers and farm-hands reside at the scene of their daily work. Although most of the farm work may cease at week-ends, there is no feeling comparable to leaving factory or office to take care of themselves from Saturday midday until Monday morning. The land offers a way of life, a way of living while you work and of working while you live. The living is mostly in the achieving, and it is the rich variety of achievement which the land makes possible that provides the compensation for the price to be paid.

The opportunities for men to enter British agriculture after the war will depend very greatly on Government policy. At the present time, agriculture is a prosperous industry, with the result that farms are so tightly held by their tenants that high premiums have to be paid to secure one. Moreover, the small number of farms which become vacant through the death or retirement of their tenants are quickly taken over by sons, relatives or friends of the farmer.

As it is the declared intention of the Government to maintain a prosperous post-war agriculture, it must be assumed that the chances for ex-Service men to establish themselves as

farmers will be few. This is not to say, however, that as time goes on and the older generation of farmers retire, farms will not become available in increasing numbers: it is only in the immediate post-war years that relatively few ex-Service men will be able to find vacant farms.

It is as well that this should be so, since it would be most inadvisable for the majority of such men to attempt to start their careers on the land by farming for themselves. They could not avoid making some very expensive and possibly fatal mistakes, whereas, by starting as farm-hands and working their way up, they could acquire a knowledge of how to farm and be paid while doing it.

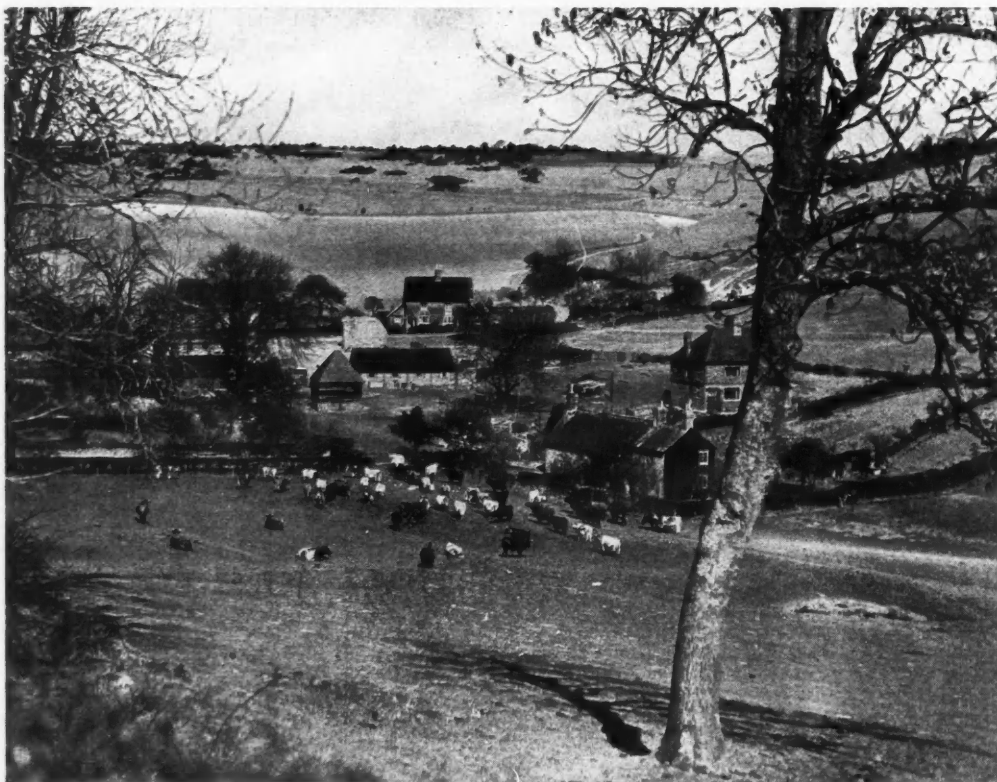
There is no short cut to success in any profession, and let it be said frankly that farming is one of the most difficult. In the past, it has been seriously underrated, but it will be found that those farmers (and they are many) who have made farming pay through bad times as well as good are men of exceptional ability judged by any standard. It is absolutely essential to have a very thorough technical, business and practical training before a man can hope to farm successfully for himself, and it is suggested that anyone now intending to become a farmer as soon as he is demobilised should abandon the project. The man who can see himself becoming an expert cowman, tractor driver, farm mechanic, shepherd or stockman, and not be discouraged by the prospect, is of the right stuff to work his way up to becoming a farm foreman, bailiff or manager. The man who can work his way up that far is definitely of the stuff to make a successful farmer.

DEMAND FOR EFFICIENCY

In return for maintaining a prosperous agriculture, the nation will rightly demand from agriculture a high degree of efficiency. It is obvious to those within the industry that the necessary efficiency will not be obtained unless very great changes take place in the rural population. Notwithstanding all that has been done in certain counties by the War Agricultural Executive Committees to increase production and to eliminate bad farming, the fact remains that some counties are extremely backward while others are still not producing as much as they could. One reason for this is that many farmers and farm-workers are mentally incapable of learning to be efficient. The poor education received in most village schools, the low rate (in the past) of agricultural wages and profits, the poor housing, lack of amenities, and the political neglect of agriculture have all contributed towards retaining in or attracting to agriculture many men who have been unable to obtain a better living elsewhere.

What the nation needs is a new class of country artisans, intelligent, well-educated, alert, vigorous men, who, starting at the bottom and working their way up, will become the farmers of the future. With wages now at a high level, better housing on the way and science and mechanisation fast transforming the farm into a place where intelligent, trained efficiency is as necessary as in a factory, there will be great opportunities for a new type of farm-worker and great scope for talent.

First-class men are wanted as tractor-drivers, able and willing to maintain and take real care of their tractors and the implements which they draw; as farm maintenance-mechanics competent to carry out the overhauling and repair of the machinery on the large farms or groups of farms; as combine-harvester and grain-and-grass-drier operators; as estate handymen able to undertake repairs and additions to farm cottages, buildings and water supplies; as milking-machine operators and cowmen



THE LAND OFFERS A WAY OF LIVING WHILE YOU WORK

intelligent enough to appreciate the vast amount of theoretical and practical knowledge underlying the science of producing the maximum amount of milk and handling it with the optimum cleanliness; as stockmen or herdsmen with sufficient veterinary knowledge to deal with all ordinary emergencies and with the education to learn the intricacies of pedigree breeding; as pigmen, poultrymen and shepherds—jobs with scope and of great interest; as farm lorry-drivers, farm secretaries or clerks, and to do many other jobs both on farms and in the trades allied to farming.

There are, of course, a great many first-class men already in agriculture, but not nearly enough, and the farmer who is able to secure a really good man nowadays, at whatever wage demanded, can count himself fortunate, since the economies obtained from employing a man of first-class skill and knowledge far outweigh his actual cost.

In conclusion, reference should be made to the question of capital, since many who read this article will want to know how, after spending some years in working their way up from the bottom, they will be able to find the capital to start farming for themselves. It seems to be mere common sense to suppose that if the nation has now become sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the importance of maintaining a prosperous post-war agriculture, it will automatically realise the necessity of creating equal opportunity for all to engage in it; and that in due course, ways and means will be found, either through the existing banking system or through a new Government-backed land bank, to advance capital to those who require it and who can establish good claims to assistance.

In any case, there is a great deal of truth in the old saying that you cannot keep a good man down, and even under the present scheme

of things it is always possible for a man who is master of his subject, who has a workable, cut-and-dried plan, who has good testimonials and who inspires confidence by his manner and bearing, to secure financial backing for a farming venture. It is the man who plainly underestimates the difficulties; who, if he has a working plan at all, has only a half-considered one; who cannot produce testimonials from solid, established farmers and who gives the impression of being lethargic, unbusinesslike and too easy-going, that finds capital hard to obtain.

Let those who wish to succeed in farming and who are at present in the Services recollect and reflect upon the colossal amount of care, thought and trouble which was taken by the authorities in training them for their Service jobs: they will need to follow the same high standard in training themselves to become farmers.

INFORMATION IN RUGBY FOOTBALL

By E. H. D. SEWELL

THE more I see of Rugby football as it is played nowadays, by the best teams between whom it is possible to arrange matches, the more do I feel that there may be a better way of disposing the 15 members of each team on the field than the one generally in vogue.

This has been, for a period of some 50 years now, with sporadic experiments, 8 forwards, 2 halves, 4 three-quarters, and a back. But, inasmuch as at least two of the forwards never play forward at all the "shape" has been, since the last war particularly, 6 forwards, 2 halves, 2 rovers, 4 three-quarters and a back. When the greatest of all New Zealand teams to visit this country, that of 1905, played 7 forwards, 1 half, 1 wing forward, 2 five-eighths, 3 three-quarters and a back, they did not admit finality. That shape was then quite new to us, and it certainly, in my humble opinion, had ours stone cold, that is to say when playing against our normal shape. I have yet to see two top-class sides playing N.Z. shape in opposition. The Welsh XV, when it won by a try to nil against N.Z., 1905, though it played 7 forwards and 8 backs, did not play in N.Z. "shape." It played 7 forwards, 2 halves, 1 rover, 4 three-quarters and a back. Scotland also played 7 forwards, 8 backs, and lost, but they played 3 halves.

WALES IN 1892

Since the number of players was reduced from 20 to 15 a-side the most lasting change in formation occurred when first Wales, in 1892, and afterwards the other three Unions, played 4 three-quarters. (Cardiff first played 4 "threes" in 1885-86.) Actually the first time 4 "threes" was played was when Cardiff arrived for an away match with only 8 forwards, so, perforce, played 7 backs. Thus the formation was not pre-conceived. Why this formation, which is one too many for the width of the ground, has stood for all these years is due more to the lack of enterprise in the government of the game than to its merits, if any.

Certain it is that the present has no resemblance to the original "four three-quarter game" (so called), and has not looked the least like it for many years. I, for one, have not seen a "missing out" pass during the war, and cannot remember when, and by whom, was the last one I saw. Yet it was laid down by learned Welsh authority, at the time of the change to "four threes," that the game of a four "threes" line was based much as follows: (1) that the three-quarters stand not more than 7 yds. from one another; (2) that the sequence of passes should be (a) from halves to near centre, to second centre, back to first centre, right out over second centre to wing, and (b) from halves to first centre, right out to wing, back to second centre, back to wing.

Granted that these passes look all very well on paper, it is true that they seem rather to connote an absence of tackling on the part of the opponents, since they assume that the centres and wings are all always on their feet! But, that much granted, the fact remains that

for years I have not seen these basic rules for "four threes" ever attempted, even by Welsh lines. Is this omission but another crime to be laid at the feet of that much-abused person, the wing-forward? I should not be surprised.

THE WING-FORWARD

The modern wing-forward, who has become part of latter-day forward formations, has been the butt of critics, both writers and spectators, for a long time. While I do not quite endorse the severe criticism which I heard from an old hand who, speaking of the wing-forward, said: "Half the game he's off-side, and the other half he's nothing but a deliberate obstructionist," I have seen no reason to withdraw what I wrote about him in January, 1930: "Anybody who can rid Rugby football of that hyphenated nuisance the wing-forward will do the game a power of good."

Within a few days of the publication of that remark I was not sorry to read what the late W. T. Pearce, then President of the Rugby Union, said in a speech at the annual dinner of the Sutton Rugby Club: "The modern scrummage consists of five forwards and three hybrids. The latter are feeble imitators of 'Cherry' Pillman and Tom Voece; obstructors who do not know what they are doing, a perpetual nuisance and menace to everybody. The game is becoming a travesty of what it is intended to be." These sound words were spoken by the titular head of the Rugby Union game in England a matter of 14 years ago. Has anything been done about scotching these officially declared "obstructors" and "perpetual nuisances"? Nothing.

A season or so later another President of the Rugby Union stigmatised the "hooker" as "nothing but a licensed cheat." That, too, was in a public speech. Has anything been done about the "hooker"? Again the answer is "no."

The atmosphere in official Rugby being thus so *laissez aller*, not to say comatose, what real chance is there of any leader of Rugby making the first move now or at the Peace with the object of seeing whether it is not possible to lift the game out of the rut of hook-heel-pass-punt-to-(or run-to-) touch in which it has stuck? I confess I am not optimistic in this matter.

TO ENLIVEN THE GAME

I remember that in 1933 a Royal Navy back, S. Hoskin, suggested a new formation of 6 forwards, 1 rover, 1 scrum half, 4 half-backs and 3 backs. He got as far as receiving the benison of the Rugby Union in his laudable endeavour to liven the game up at the expense, it is true, of forward play, but there he, too, stuck. Nothing more was heard of his suggestion. Why? His formation in play might prove to be more likely than it looks on paper.

When B. Osler was doing so much over here in 1930-31 to harm the future of back-play everywhere by his incessant puntings, at stand-off, I did all I could in my writings to get some of our teams (none of whom had the mammoths forward to cope with his Jumbo-esque eights) to play two backs. As about nine-tenths of his

punts were aimed to drop in the space which the one back necessarily left open, the playing of two backs would have forced his hand, and compelled a change of tactics. But nobody had the enterprise to attempt something out of the usual rut. And South Africa won all four Internationals, at least two on opponents' errors.

PLAYED BY LEYS SCHOOL

Our last team in South Africa came back full of the 3-4-1 forward formation, which was supposed to be a novelty then. Actually Leys School had been playing it for years before that. This formation, if you have the necessary front-row weight, is excellent for quick heeling but almost useless for wheeling. But inasmuch as modern forwards know nothing, as a whole, about dribbling (because few or none ever practise this art) that may be nothing against the formation. Weight being about equally divided, a 3-3-2 or 3-2-3 shaped scrum which plays up to the first rule of true forward play "Pack low, get and keep first shove," will always beat a 4-3-1 shape, unless the 4-3-1 pack's "hooker" and backs are a class above those of their opposite numbers, and are thus able to run the 3-3-2 wallahs off their feet.

Why Rugger officialdom is so difficult to move in such matters as reform is not known. A certain happening since the last war did not help to encourage any other attitude. After the necessary *pourparlers* several internationals turned out, under official aegis, for the taking of a film which was to be shown at the Public Schools in order to inform the young idea "exactly how it's done." All the rites and ceremonial of putting-in, hooking, and heeling were duly shot, and the big noises responsible for bringing Hollywood to Twickenham, or wherever this massacre took place, feverishly awaited the private view. Alas! for the best intentions of men and mice. None of the films showing the hooking and heeling business could be revealed to the young idea because the camera, which cannot lie, clearly showed that in practically every case Law 15 (Scrum Law) had been ruthlessly broken by the expert demonstrators! In spite of this proof that that Law, in which formation is closely concerned, is unworkable, Law 15 remains untouched in its unique absurdity.

A few seasons ago the Welsh Union gave a serious and fairly prolonged trial to what is really a Rugby League rule, *viz.*: that until the ball is out of the scrum no player may advance in front of the back row of the scrum. In spite of this drastic rule being approved by those not unintelligent people who gave it a serious trial it was turned down by other officials who have not given it a trial.

Hence, the prospect of a return to the days of 9 forwards, 2 halves and 3 three-quarters—which would revive many of the glories of forward play, and of stirring individualism behind the scrum, without any doubt—is not a rosy one.

And thus Rugger seems doomed to doddle from touch to touch *ad infinitum*.

THE LORE OF THE HORSE

By C. BAILLIE HAMILTON

EMERSON—that great American philosopher—wrote in his *English Traits*: "The English love horses, and understand them better than any other nation." That is as true, even now, as it ever was.

It is not strange that around horses and their trappings a rich tradition has grown up, embodying fact and fancy, creeds and convictions, sage sayings and superstitions. Many—if not most—of these survive to-day in the minds of the rural folk of England, difficult though it may be to discover their origin. It is sometimes a source of wonder to men and women of other lands, when they come across firmly held ideas and cryptic sayings surviving in a world of new methods and reconstructive thought. The explanation is that the horse is part of the fabric of our national life.

Folklore—which is Saxon for popular "wisdom"—in many instances has come down to us by word of mouth from very remote epochs. Primitive man saw in thunder, storm and wind, and in the beasts roaming the country, relentless enmity. He had to defend his life; he was dependent upon such animals as he could capture for his sustenance, and he had to tame the more docile. Hence a tradition of animal "lore" built up on fairly accurate observation and partly on the remembrance of certain events. Vague forces that he could not control had results that he could not explain, but definite it is that no "superstition" can have grown out of nothing, it must always have had some remote origin.

Probably the most familiar symbol of this lore is the luck of the horseshoe. No super-

the threshold of a dwelling, so that witches might not enter.

If we ramble through Herefordshire, we may find the fragments of old horseshoes fastened to the ends of bolts, or iron pins, to strengthen farm buildings. These are not attempts at utility; the reason is the belief that these invaluable tokens would prevent the barns from being struck by lightning. To ensure a good harvest, it was, for long, the custom to hang a horseshoe over the barn door, but, as an old farmer told me, evidently convinced of the truth, never must this be a dead mare's shoe, because Death had broken productivity and that would affect all the beasts on the farm.

There is the same virtue to be found in horsenails. To pick up a horseshoe nail is always lucky, and it will be treasured for years and years, as an infallible talisman against harm, or bad luck. If it is bent, so much the better. Rings made from nails, taken from a "worne shoe," were regarded as sovereign remedies against bad luck, disease, or trouble. Consequently they were frequently made into wedding rings. Sometimes such nails were used as a healing charm, as in Ireland, where if a child became unaccountably ill, an amulet was made of old horseshoe nails, hen manure, and salt, and hung round the patient's neck. This scared—as well it might do—the fairies who were luring the child away.

According to an old Cornish belief, a horseshoe when thrown overboard enables seamen and fisher-folk to land on a dangerous coast, even if a tempest is raging, and one may often find one nailed in an ancient boat, but

"As true as a Ripon rowel" was a saying often applied to the groom as well as the horse. This dates back to the days when Ripon was renowned for the quality and workmanship of spurs. A spur had some significance also, if we go back to the days of Border forays, for we learn that the mistress of a house with an empty larder would place a spur on a dish and present it to her menfolk, as a broad hint that they had better saddle up and capture what they could. Is this the origin of many estates, including one in the Duchy of Cornwall, being held by tenure of the spur?

Witches, it would seem, have always been fond of horses. It was long believed—and still is—in the counties of Devon and Dorset that these malignant beings would take the horses or ponies from field or stable, and gallop them madly all night. In Dorset, not long ago, an old stableman was heard to say: "For Martin sure that be witches. Nobody could tangle up and knot that there mane and tayle, no like that, not if they tried ever so."

It was a Yorkshire belief that a spig of rowan nailed over the manger would keep the evilly disposed witches away; Yorkshiremen have a proverb that he who rides with a whipstick of rowan will not come to harm.

If your whip stick is made of rowan

You can ride your nag through any town.

Yorkshire men and horses reminds me of the old proverb: "Shake a bride over a Yorkshireman's grave and he'll rise and steal a horse."

Every county holds fast to some belief. I have found in Suffolk a strong idea that when cart or wagon wheels are greased they should



SIX HORSES HAULING A TREE TRUNK IN A KENT WOOD

stition is better known. How did it arise? It is thought to be compounded of the veneration of iron, and to be due to the shape of a horse shoe: that of the arc of the heavens, the rainbow, and the crescent moon. From this mysterious product of the smith, which could be affixed to the hoof of a horse without causing pain, may well have grown up the supposed efficacy of two outspread fingers—one of the earliest charms against the evil eye.

This sign may be frequently seen to this day. The writer has seen in recent weeks a particularly stolid groom, with a look of strong disapproval on his face, covertly extending his first and second fingers towards the newly-born foal of a favourite mare. He was "taking no chances," for the foal had been born at the ebb of the moon, and therefore should not have been seen until daybreak. In Sussex, if you travel over the Downs, and meet with an old-time shepherd looking after his lambs, this is the first sign you will see, if you attempt to count how many there are. A writer in the days of Queen Anne stated it was a common thing to nail a horseshoe on

on no account must a woman touch it—women being, apparently, antipathetic to fishing luck.

Most of the trappings of horses figure as symbols of, if not directly connected with, superstitions. The brasses with which every good wagoner loved to decorate his horses had a very distinct meaning and purpose. They were amulets, designed to avert the evil eye. The belief, old as the centuries, was not confined to England, but was widespread; wherever a horse was used as a beast of burden, these brasses may be found. The commonest survival is the plain disc found on both sides of the browband, or suspended on a little strap on the horse's forehead. This is the "sun brass," and the writer has actually seen a ploughman assiduously polishing one up, reluctantly admitting that he did it "to make the sun shine." Why this should be so he was quite unable to say, except that his "grandfather" had always done it. In other words, he was seeking favour of the sun, by brightening up its symbol. No argument could dissuade this countryman from believing that if "it weren't done, it 'ud rain and rain and rain."

always be turned the way the wheels should go. If they are turned "backard" they will turn the man out of his farm.

In Cambridgeshire I have met with the old saying "A Royston horse and a Cambridge master-of-arts will give way to nobody." This, again, lacks explanation, but, knowing the horses of that county well, I am prepared to accept it.

An old north-country custom, now, alas! passed away with many a smithy, applied when a fresh horse was taken to be shod. It was known as "head wetting," and meant a gallon or so of ale for the smith, so that he might drink good luck to the horse and its owner. If, however, the ale was not forthcoming, bad luck was to be expected. Strangely enough, this frequently did follow. Was a lucky nail omitted and did this give rise to the old jingle "For want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, the horse was lost?"

There are many "superstitions" regarding the horse himself. Although it is said that a good horse is never a bad colour, there are prejudices and predilections which still prevail, having their roots in some ancient story. A

piebald, for instance, was long considered unlucky. This was due to their being neither white like the sacred horses, nor black and therefore exceptionally strong. They were "defective," a condition which always gave rise to distrust. A white horse, on the other hand, was an enviable possession. In Ireland there is a strange belief, still current in some districts, that a pure white horse confers upon its owner the gift of great wisdom. I have met in Yorkshire an old idea that to meet a white horse when leaving home is bad luck, to avert which one must spit upon the ground three times.

The figure of a white horse is, of course, the emblem of conquest, and as that symbol the geography of England bears proof, as there are no fewer than 14 white horses carved out of the hills of England. Of these, that at Uffington, near Didcot, is the oldest, and that at Existed for over 1,200 years. The galloping White Horse of Kent reminds us of the days when Hengist and Horsa landed upon British soil, with this sacred sign upon their banners. Possibly this has sunk

deep into the memories of Kentish men, for you will seldom see a white horse in a farmer's stable. They will tell you simply that they "don't like 'em."

Black horses, on the other hand, are the emblem of courage and strength. An infallible charm against the evil eye was to wear a cord made from the hair of a black mare's tail. Gypsies, to this day, believe that a black horse has second sight; they believe, too, in the mysterious "whisper" in case of injury to the horse, and this is shared by many rustic horsemen all over the British Isles. This has evidently been found to be a potent healer, for it survives even now. I have the words of this whisper, but as it must never be said by an "unbeliever" (or, I presume, read) I will keep it to myself.

The writer has been told that jockeys all have their superstitions but that nothing on earth will get them either to admit, or to state, their beliefs. One, which has been reluctantly given to me, is that a jockey's boots must never be placed on the floor while he is dressing,

or he will be bound to have a bad fall. By the way, although it is not only applicable to jockeys, I must mention a charm which protects the rider and his horse from bad luck. It is to wear, or carry, a turquoise. This has been handed down ever since the Middle Ages, and it is supposed to prevent the rider from being thrown and his horse becoming tired. We know that many a hunchbacked man or woman has made a small fortune on racecourses by allowing riders to touch their hump, and betting people, who hopefully rub a silver coin on the hump, will—bar accidents—reap a good return for their credulity.

These are only a few of the superstitions alive to-day. If you hear when not meant to listen, and note what is not set down, you will often be surprised to find, where horses are kept, some action or speech that will evoke a glimpse of an incredibly remote antiquity. Let us take the advice of robust Dr. Johnson. "Life is barren enough, surely, with all her trappings. We must therefore beware, and be cautious of how we strip her."

GOLF IN A PRISON CAMP

By BERNARD DARWIN

ANYTHING to do with our prisoners of war is sure to evoke interest and sympathy and whatever we hear about them makes us admire them the more. We admire not only their cheerfulness and patience and courage, but their endless resource in finding something to do to make pass those long leaden-footed hours. We have heard of them passing their legal examinations so that when they come home they will be, save for the formality of admission, full-blown solicitors. We have heard of them founding an university of their own with lectures on a variety of subjects, in which, I suppose, the professor of one subject steps down from his eminence and becomes the humble learner in another. Most poignant of all—it gives some of the more sluggish of us an uncomfortably cold shiver—was the letter of one who with a party of fellow-enthusiasts did P.T. before breakfast in order to keep fit against the hour of release. Each one of us at home must have felt particular sympathy according to his own tastes and I, for example, was especially moved by a letter from one who wanted *Pickwick* above all the books in the world, at a time when there was apparently no clean, new copy of it to be bought in all the bookshops of England.

Many of us must, I am sure, have thought how, if we were in their place, we should yearn and pine for some golf, no matter how primitive, and I can now give a little first-hand evidence of what can be done in the way of prison-made golf. A letter dated last October was received by the Secretary of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews. A friend of mine, a distinguished member of that body, has kindly sent me a copy of the letter, and here it is, exactly as it reached me save for the name of the writer and of the prison camp in Germany.

"An account of golf in a prison camp might be of interest to you. In May we had one lady's wooden mashie and a few of us used to hit shots with a ball made of wood, covered with wool and cotton. The manufacture of balls improved by using rubber, off old gym shoes, etc., wound round a hard core and covered with leather. Their performance is remarkable—with a No. 5 or 6 they are only 20-30 yards short of a golf ball. 25 clubs have yet come from England but we have had several from Denmark, all wooden-shafted. These continually have to be repaired with home-made shafts and we long for some steel clubs, as now 300 people are playing or trying to and the wear and tear is terrific. Our original course of 18 holes using stumps, poles, etc., as holes, has developed now into an excellent 9-hole course, with greens, or rather 'browns,' 800 yds. long with a par of 28. This is laid entirely inside the camp which is about 300 by 150 yds. in area. There are several good natural hazards and every hole is properly bunkered. The surface of the camp is entirely level and so we have 'browns' tenderly ministered to each day and, I am told, as true as those

found in the East. Home-made clubs with heads cast from various metals have been tried, but generally they are not strong enough. Enthusiasm is tremendous and thanks to the tuition of our few experts the standard improves rapidly. We have competitions and on a fine day with a gallery of 100 or more one can almost capture the atmosphere of long-ago happy days. Undamaged, the original mashie has played about 150,000 shots in 5 months."

That necessity can be so wonderfully fertile a mother of invention and that so much consolation and exercise can spring from a single mashie is, as the reader must agree, truly remarkable. To those like me whose fingers are all thumbs and who lack initiative as well as the power to make anything, the manufacture of balls is most astonishing. The ghost of Mr. Haskell must be pleased when he hears upon the asphodel of how these prisoners have applied his principle of winding rubber strips round a solid core. And so incidentally must be those who declared that it was not a new principle at all. Soon after the Haskell ball appeared in 1902 there was, as is well known, a famous lawsuit, which ultimately went to the House of Lords, on the subject of the Haskell patent. I will not enter into either technical or legal details, both something beyond me, but I heard most of the case in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Buckley, as he then was, and listened to the various witnesses who were alleged to have anticipated Mr. Haskell's idea.

They seemed to me of different degrees of importance and credibility, but there was one I recollect particularly. This was a charming old lady who said that she had been used for years to make balls on this principle of winding strips round a core, not for golfers but for children to play with. She gave a practical demonstration, and I can see her very clearly perched on the bench and winding assiduously, while the lilac flowers on the top of her bonnet—she was clearly dressed in all her best for the occasion—nodded in time to the movement of her hands. These brave prisoners have become fully as expert as she was, and for those who are fond of everything that is old, it is a pleasure to hear of the old leather cover of the feather ball coming into its own again, combined with the still comparatively new-fangled "rubber core."

Since steel shafts came in we have grown unused to breaking our clubs, which have become, comparatively speaking, immortal, but it is easy to understand that these wooden-shafted clubs from Denmark were subject to occasional accident in the hands of fervent beginners. How dreadfully guilty must a player have felt when a club inexplicably came to pieces in his hands, and what a problem the re-shafting must have been! I was interested in the attempt to cast metal heads because I remember something of the kind being done in the last war when I was in Macedonia. There

was a certain Serbian hospital at Samli a few miles from the base which possessed a most engaging little course on which I once played. Attached in some capacity to the hospital was a Serbian blacksmith, with a genius for making very much out of very little, and he made an excellent copy of a crook-necked putter for a friend of mine who still, I trust, possesses it. It would seem that the prisoners were less fortunate in not possessing metal strong enough.

This is not the first time the spirited enterprise of golf has been essayed in a German prison camp, for I remember well the late Cecil Hutchison telling me of some that was played in his. I don't know that he took any great part himself; the chief actors in his story were some young airmen who were armed—I do not recollect how they got them—with cleeks having very springy shafts. With these they produced shots of such eccentricity as to be a danger to all the beholders. On one occasion the Commandant of the camp, a portly and pompous old colonel, advanced on to the middle of the playground, possibly in protest, and was driven into a highly undignified flight. The young airmen were no respecters of persons and pursued him relentlessly with a creeping barrage of cleek shots. He did not apparently bear any malice; so there must then at least have been one German colonel for whom something could be said.

The course on which these prisoners disport themselves must be almost as perilous as was that playground, for the thought of 300 people playing on a course of which the total length is 800 yds. is one to strike terror. Arithmetic would show that the average length of a hole is just under 89 yds., but some must clearly be a great deal shorter than that in order to make room for the one tremendous hole which is, as it would seem, a par four. To be sure, with only home-made balls and a mashie for tee shots, holes of but a moderate length must elongate themselves wonderfully. As the course is entirely upon sand, players doubtless acquire great skill in taking the ball clean from a sandy lie, skill which we hope will stand them in good stead at some happy and not too far distant time when they come home again and are bunkered.

Meanwhile the reader will be glad to hear that arrangements have been made at St. Andrews to send them some clubs and balls through the good offices of the Red Cross. What an exciting day it will be when those supplies arrive at the camp and the first shot is struck with a steel-shafted club and a real ball! One can only hope that the noble old mashie, which was, so to speak, the founder of the feast, will still survive when its new companions appear and will not have its nose put out of joint. It ought to be brought home and take an honoured place in some war museum, for it has done its bit if ever a club did.

CORRESPONDENCE

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS

SIR,—In Mr. Christopher Hussey's delightful article on Sir Edwin Lutyens he speaks of his intensely human but ever youthful nature. May I give an instance of the latter?

When the Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches in the Salisbury Diocese was formed Sir Edwin became one of its first members and gave many hours of his busy life in helping it along. At the first meeting, with the Bishop in the chair, a question arose as to what had best be done with an interesting pre-Reformation bell, too badly cracked to be welded and re-hung, and it was agreed that it should be placed somewhere in the church—but where?

After some discussion, a pause, and Lutyens, twinkling over his spectacles, said: "Put it in the pulpit."

Yes, there is no doubt he remained a boy to the end.—H. L. G. H., *Donhead, Shaftesbury.*

From the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pollen.

SIR,—Mr. Christopher Hussey in his article on Sir Edwin Lutyens in *COUNTRY LIFE* for January 14 spoke of him as in his lighter moments "blithe and unselfconscious as a boy." That was the side of him which his friends knew best and this year opens sadly indeed for those who could count Ned Lutyens as a family friend. His building is a sure memorial of his genius, but those who were so fortunate as to know him well will hope that the memory of the great and lovable man shall continue to be cherished. They will have vivid pictures of him in their minds—perhaps striding about in stork-like fashion on the rising structure of Delhi, puffing at the inevitably unlit pipe and grunting out an exposition of his great plan, passing lightly and with no bitterness (but maybe a pun or two) over the limitations which had been imposed and the disappointments he had suffered since its inception. Perhaps they will remember him in his office, when his advice had been sought (and who more accessible or prodigal with help?), pouring out an apparently inexhaustible stream of solutions to the problem in question on a narrow roll of tracing-paper, tearing off each suggestion as the next took shape, until, at the end of half an hour, they came away reeling from

the effort of keeping pace with his mind and with schemes enough under their arm to last a life-time of execution.

Or again, in exuberant high spirits after a 12-hour day's work, at a party for the young, springing lightly about in a kind of goose-stepped minuet of his own invention, carrying his breathless partner along with him, or else on hands and knees blowing up a fire in a sick-room "to make jolly patterns on the ceiling," or teaching them at a very early age the entrancing and reprehensible game of "making pictures" by ramming small knuckles into delighted eyes—and best of all those folding pictures, full of mystery. "Now pull!" and the very tall cavalry officer would be left standing while his charger had miraculously galloped off across the page.

He has been called by some the last great humanist; let us hope rather that he may come to be regarded as the link between the great past and a less inhuman future.—DAPHNE POLLEN, *Hazlewood, Harrowby Lane, Grantham, Lincolnshire.*

SHAKESPEARE AND WILTON

SIR,—Miss Olivier is hardly accurate in describing the 3rd and 4th Earls of Pembroke, "the incomparable pair of brethren," as "immortalised by Shakespeare."

Neither is anywhere mentioned by Shakespeare. The phrase quoted occurs in the introduction written by John Heminge and Henry Condell to the First Folio published seven years after the dramatist's death.

But can Miss Olivier find out and tell us anything fresh about a far more interesting topic? In his *Letters and Journals* (ed. F. W. Cornish, 1897) William Cory says, under August 5, 1865, that Lady Herbert told him that they had at Wilton a letter, never printed, from Lady Pembroke to her son, telling him to bring King James from Salisbury to see *As You Like It*—"we have the man Shakespeare with us"—and that the King came.

Sir Edmund Chambers could not trace this letter in 1898 (*William Shakespeare II*, page 329). Has anything been heard of it since?—LIONEL GOUGH, *Marlborough College, Wiltshire.*

ANOTHER CHRISTMAS CARD

SIR,—You published a Christmas card from a prisoner of war camp in a recent issue: here is another. It comes from Oflag IX A/H and, I fancy, has a prophetic suggestion, since greetings for Christmas, 1943, during war, are printed on the dark part of the picture and good wishes for 1944, which may, we hope, see peace, on the light.

—H. C., *Hertfordshire.*

NEST SANITATION

SIR,—In the interesting and well illustrated article by Frances Pitt on *Nest Sanitation* published in *COUNTRY LIFE* there is a reference to the peculiar nesting habits of the hornbill, a bird common in this part of India. The actual facts, however, are even more strange than stated in the article, inasmuch as the hen walls herself up in the nest-hole and not by the use of mud, which would of course have to be brought to

her if that were the case, but by the use of her own excrement, which, to quote Hugh Whistler in his *Popular Handbook of Indian Birds*, is very viscid and strong and hardens into a clay-like substance.

While writing, although very late, I would like to say how much I enjoyed the article called *Canine Conclusions* about which there has been considerable correspondence. The writer had evidently found out what all owners of sheep-dogs know—that these dogs are a race apart. Once you have owned one of the ancient breeds of sheep-dog no ordinary breed of dog is good enough.

COUNTRY LIFE is much enjoyed out here and the excellent photographs bring home back to us all. My copy passes through many appreciative hands.—C. S. L. INCLDON (Major), *India Command.*

GEESE BARKING TREES

SIR,—I was very much interested in the letter which recently appeared in your columns under the heading of *Geese Barking Trees*. As you may remember, I wrote to you some 18 months ago about the success that my wife was having with four geese. At that time they did everything that they ought to do and nothing that they should not.

The result was that we planted six young greengage trees in their run, which was constructed before the war for the rearing of game chickens. It is about 20 yds. square and is made of wire-netting of about 6 ft. high with the bottom half so fine that it is impermeable to rats or other vermin. Two of the trees were planted among briars and brambles purposely grown to afford shelter from the sun for the chickens in the summer; the other four were planted in the open. The two have not been touched, but the four have been ring-barked about 2 ft. above the ground just as neatly as if it had been done with a penknife. The bare ring on the trees, which of course are now dead, is about 2 ins. wide. It is, as you can gather from my description of the run, impossible for anything else to have gained access to it, so we have come to the reluctant conclusion that our geese are not quite as innocent as they were thought to be.

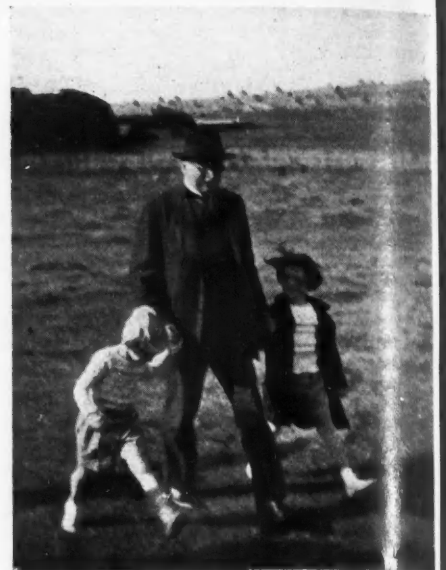
Incidentally the vegetable garden, which they never entered in their younger days, rather confirms this. However, they still keep the lawn short and very occasionally lay an egg.—ADAIR DIGHTON, *Kneesworth, near Royston, Hertfordshire.*

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

SIR,—May I be allowed to support the plea put forward by Violet Cross, published in your number of January 21, and state that I am one of the many who, when entering the west end of Exeter Cathedral, have always felt great annoyance at the way the organ obstructs what would otherwise be a glorious view?

Similarly I have never visited Lichfield Cathedral without feeling pleased that the likewise objectionably placed organ there was removed (during Sir Gilbert Scott's restoration, I believe) to an inconspicuous situation.—H. WHITAKER, *Hopewell House, Lightcliffe, near Halifax, Yorkshire.*

SIR,—I was interested to read the letter from your correspondent suggesting a possible removal of the organ-



SIR EDWIN LUTYENS WITH TWO FRIENDS

See letter: Sir Edwin Lutyens

case in Exeter Cathedral to a less conspicuous position.

As one of the "casual" visitors referred to in your editorial footnote to that letter I rush to endorse the view expressed by your correspondent. As one who appreciates the beauties of the cathedral, I can only hope that this correspondence comes to the notice of the Dean and Chapter and that the suggestion will receive their serious consideration and final benediction.

There is, of course, bound to be a division of personal opinion on the placing of this and similar organs in mediæval buildings. I do not think, however, that your editorial note is quite fair to your correspondent, or, indeed, your arguments against the suggestion well advised.

That some visitors to Exeter Cathedral do consider the removal of the organ from the screen to be a good thing is evidenced by this letter, and similar opinions have been expressed to the writer by several friends. A casual—or frequent—visitor should be "afforded a whole-length view from the west door" as, presumably, this was precisely intended by the builders of the cathedral. The present organ, though doubtless in itself a fine instrument, is, as so often the case, a towering, wasp-waisted edifice, completely dwarfing the screen and obliterating the east window from worshippers in the nave.

If your remark concerning "its deep colouring enhancing the low tones of the nave" refers to the photograph published by you—which is a fine study in light and shade—it surely proves your correspondent's point by making the organ-case the most prominent, and indeed the focal point, of the whole composition, an effect scarcely designed, I should imagine, by the mediæval builders of the Cathedral! Further, I cannot imagine that the removal of the organ would allow the eyes to "be to some extent dazzled by the light from the east." Even were this so surely the glories of the east window are there by design and should not be restricted to the more fortunate occupants of choir and chancel?

Finally, from the musical and congregational aspect to which you refer, I doubt whether the placing of the organ elsewhere would jeopardise its effectiveness in either capacity. Many examples of fine organs can be found in less conspicuous positions in our cathedrals (St. Paul's for instance) and in other congregational buildings.

I am afraid the truth is that our 17th-century, and later, organ-builders in justifiable pride in producing fine instruments often in cases of great



A PROPHETIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARD FROM OFLAG IX A/H

See letter: Another Christmas Card

architectural merit, frequently failed to pay sufficient regard to the composition of the building as a whole as desired by its builders.

The writer most certainly hopes that at Exeter, and elsewhere, organs may be relegated to less conspicuous positions as opportunity permits. Most certainly the mediæval builders did not design their glories of nave and chancel, window and screen with a view to subsequent interpolations of such mass and outline. —W. R. SLOMAN, 42, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

A LOST PORTRAIT

SIR,—I send you a photograph of a drawing made by myself from the

now lost to the nation.—HERBERT NORRIS, *Godbegot, Thame, Oxfordshire.*

A BADGER IN THE HOME

SIR,—I understand that badgers are very timid creatures, and I think that it must be very unusual for one to enter a house of its own accord, but this actually happened in our home in Sussex.

My mother was entering the dining-room from the lawn when she saw a tail disappear round the corner of the black-out. She could not make out what it was, but when she saw a badger run out and under the piano, she was most amazed. It would not go out, but kept darting round the room.

Later, when it did go out, it ran across the lawn and down by the stream. I cannot imagine what it came in for, and why it should climb up six steep stone steps to get there seems to me most peculiar.

It is not the sort of visitor I am accustomed to, but I should not mind a few more of that type. If anyone can tell me for what reason the badger came visiting us I should be most interested.—PHILIP A. BOND (aged 12), *Rowfant Mill, Worth, Sussex.*

[Such behaviour is so contrary to badger character that we think it must have been an escaped pet.—ED.]

THE SCREENS AT PENTREHOBYN AND RUFFORD

SIR,—Although it is difficult to write with confidence about a structure so abnormal as the Rufford screen without having examined it, to my mind the drawing of the very similar screen formerly at Samlesbury (13 miles distant) which, with another of the Rufford screen, forms Plate XVIII

to Henry Taylor's *Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire*, is quite conclusive evidence for considering each to be a complete and unaltered unit, and both to have a common inspiration. Apart from their striking similarity in general design, each has three "finials," each has an angel carrying a shield of arms under the centre finial, and in both cases the finials are decorated by twisted cornucopia-like objects, although the likeness to cornucopias is less pronounced at Samlesbury. At Rufford the subsidiary decorative features of the finials are definitely Gothic—mainly crockets carved in varying degrees of elaboration.

The "quarter cheeses" on the Pentrehobyn spere have scalloped edges (which are not very evident in the photograph illustrating my letter of November 19) and these, together with the hollowing of the profiles, seem to me to indicate their derivation from the scalloped heads of the cornucopias at Rufford.

At this period most of the domestic and ecclesiastical architecture in North Wales was inspired by Lancashire and Cheshire buildings.

The Samlesbury screen bore the date 1532 and the name of its first owner, Sir Thomas So(u)thworth. The arms on the shield are not recorded in the drawing, but the Rufford shield still bears those



THE FAMOUS WEST WINDOW OF THE CORO AT TOMAR SHOWS THE INDISCRIMINATE APPLICATION OF MARITIME OBJECTS

See letter: *The Screens at Pentrehobyn and Rufford*

of Hesketh of Rufford, argent on a bend sable 3 garbs or.

My own feeling is that a Tudor squire would not have been likely to base the decoration of his screen on a corn dolly, but I can well imagine that this last might be modelled on a cornucopia.

As to the Welsh houses providing the dole, I can find no list, and to produce one would be almost impossible under present conditions. I was told many years ago that several of the Carnarvonshire houses were on the pilgrim routes to Bardsey, the island off the extreme south-west point of the Llyn peninsula, with its very early monastic establishment, known by the twelfth century as "the Rome of Britain,"—for its sanctity and dignity, because there were buried therein the bodies of 20,000 holy confessors and martyrs; while such was its remoteness—as well as its sanctity—that three pilgrimages to the island were held to be of equal merit with one to Rome.

But I find no confirmation of this tradition, which implies that the dole represents that given to the pilgrims. One of the houses is Pistyll, between Clynog and Nevin, where the custom was still observed a few years ago. This certainly is on one of the routes, but Ystum Cegid Bellaf, where the spere was seen by Fenton, is just off another one; the Norman castle mound and the church at Dolbenmaen are on the other side of the river Dwyfawr, and the pilgrim from the south via Beddgelert, if he came this way, would have been likely to follow the route passing them and so miss the house half a mile away across the river.—W. J. HEMP, *Criccieth, North Wales.*

SIR,—The first time I saw the movable screen at Rufford with its florescent late Gothic substructure and those weird finials with their massive coiled and essentially marine encrustations, I was reminded of the richly treated door-heads and windowsurrounds carved in stone so common in the Manueline architecture of Portugal.

The Manueline style, of ephemeral duration, flourished at the time Rufford was built, namely at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. It preceded the Renaissance in Portugal by a generation and was a development of the Gothic if you like, but strongly influenced by Mozarabic realism, and coincided of course with that country's astonishingly dramatic yet short-

lived colonial expansion. Above all, Manueline detail smacks of the sea and imperial adventure.

These Rufford finials are in no sense vernacular, but I hesitate to pronounce whether or not they are contemporary or were added in late Jacobean times. One cannot, however, overlook the possibility that they derive from trading relations with our oldest ally and the close affinity in architectural expression under the House of Plantagenet and the House of Aviz in both England and Portugal.

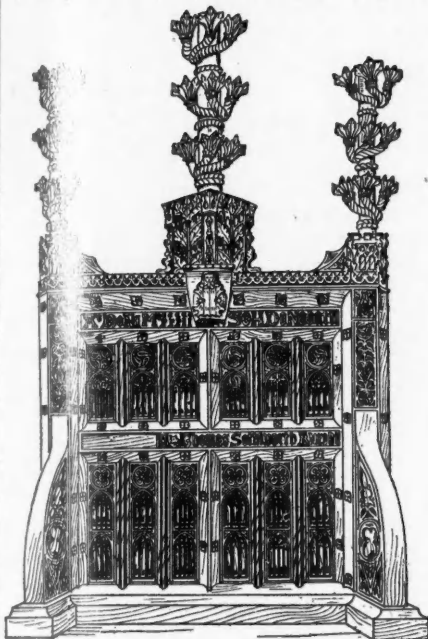
The enclosed photograph of the famous window at Tomar dating from circa 1515 may suggest, if it does not prove, the inspiration for the Rufford finials.—JAMES LEES-MILNE, 104, *Cheyne Walk, S.W.10.*

A PROPHECY FULFILLED?

SIR,—I described in a letter to COUNTRY LIFE a self-grafted tree I had seen at Killin, Perthshire, this tree carrying a large broken branch of another tree, which had fallen diagonally across its perpendicular trunk, and adhered to it by some unknown and invisible means, until at last the two grew together. They are still in that strange position.

Since giving you that account of this tree, I have been reading *In Famed Breadalbane*, by William Gillies, and was amazed to come across the following passage with reference to some prophecies made by a woman known as the Lady of Lawers, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The only prophecy of the Lady with regard to the Macnab lands is to the effect that they would be added to the Breadalbane estates when a broken branch from a fir-



THE SAMLESBURY HALL SCREEN

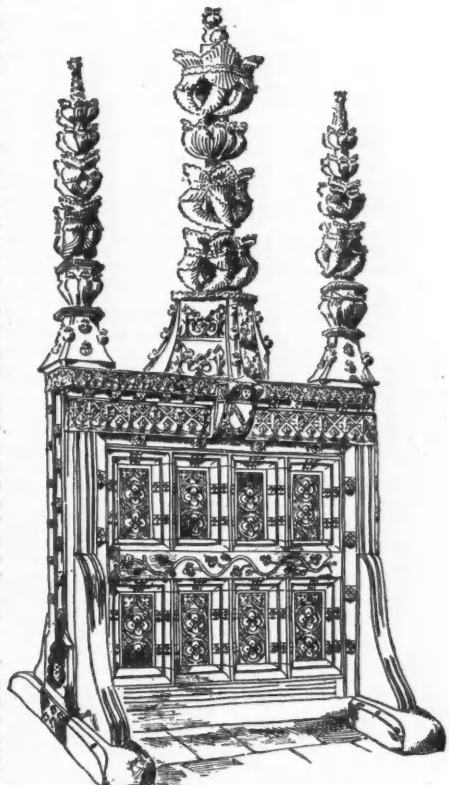
See letter: *The Screens at Pentrehobyn and Rufford*

original portrait of Queen Anne of Denmark, owned by the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. This was destroyed by a German bomb on May 10, 1941. No photograph or negative is extant, for one negative was possessed by Messrs. Cassell and Co., whose offices were bombed at the same time, when all negatives and blocks were lost. Consequently this drawing appears to be the only record of an interesting historical portrait



THE ONLY RECORD OF THE TRINITY HOUSE PORTRAIT OF ANNE OF DENMARK

See letter: *A Lost Portrait*



THE RUFFORD HALL SCREEN

See letter: *The Screens at Pentrehobyn and Rufford*

tree would fall on another fir-tree, and then grow as part of the tree on which it fell. It is said that such an instance of grafting did actually take place about the second decade of the last century when the Macnab lands were acquired by the first Marquis of Breadalbane.

From the wording of the foregoing paragraph, it would seem that the author of the book was unaware that a tree actually does still exist, apparently fulfilling the exact terms



THE COOK STREET GATEWAY, COVENTRY, AFTER THE GERMAN ATTACK

See letter: *A Coventry Gateway*

of the prophecy. The only point in doubt would therefore seem to be, whether or not the branch acquired its strange position as long ago as the second decade of the nineteenth century when the Macnab lands were absorbed in the Breadalbane estates. So far as my enquiries went at the time of my visit to Killin, it was considered quite possible that the branch fell at an earlier date than anyone living could remember. Assuming this to be the case, then the prophecy of the Lady of Lawers would seem to have been fulfilled to the letter.—JAMES COWAN, *Milngavie, Dumbartonshire*.



TWO ALL-STEEL HOUSES BUILT JUST AFTER LAST WAR

See letter: *All-steel Houses*

HAWK MOTHS IN LONDON

SIR,—In regard to Lord Methuen's observation on an elephant hawk moth, although the description given certainly suggested the striped hawk, rather than the elephant hawk, whose whole body and lower wings are rich willow-herb pink, nevertheless it is perhaps significant to mention that at least two caterpillars of the large elephant hawk moth (*D. Elpenor*) were found in the gardens of the Zoological Society last summer. One, indeed, found by myself, was, ironically enough, on the Elephant House old site.

This is now a temporarily disused piece of ground, but a veritable wild garden of self-seeded willow herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) and buddleias. In this natural wilderness the Society have kindly allowed me to establish a small research apiary and it was while attending to my bees one day that I was startled by what looked like a small snake, at the base of a large clump of willow herb. The mimic was perfect and for a few moments I was completely taken in. This larva was of the brown variety and not the green. It was full grown and spun its cocoon of silk and earth two days afterwards, on September 7, finally transforming into a pupa (a very remarkable sight which I was fortunate to witness) between the hours of 9.30 and 11 o'clock on that day.

I think it should be recorded that the beautiful plant on which the larva

feeds, called willow herb by us, but so aptly described as fireweed by the Americans, is to be seen on almost every bombed or burned site in London and I do not think it would be an exaggeration to suggest that the large elephant hawk has probably become quite strongly established as the result of this. Moreover, as a honey plant it is quite valuable, secreting nectar continuously for at least three months and producing a mild and pleasant honey.

It is also remarkable in that its pollen, eagerly sought after by bees, is a rich shade of cobalt blue. When the plant is picked and placed in water for decoration it is apt to wilt, whereupon the leaves as they shrivel give off an overpowering scent of pineapple.

This odour is probably due to the decomposition of a glucoside similar to that which takes place in new-mown hay and melilot.—CARTWRIGHT FARMILOE, *8, Nottingham Place, W.1*.

ALL-STEEL HOUSES

SIR,—In view of the present controversy concerning the cottage-building programme, possibly your readers may be interested in this photograph of a pair of all-steel houses (the only two built) erected after the last war by the L.C.C. on their Downham Estate.

They were experimental, but the L.C.C. did not persevere with the idea, although I learn from the present

tenants that they make quite satisfactory houses.

The outside walls are panelled and riveted on to a steel frame, the only parts not steel being the inside walls (of an asbestos material) and the tiles. Note the steel chimney-pots.—METRO, *Pinner, Middlesex*.

A COVENTRY GATEWAY

SIR,—I send you a photograph of the Cook Street gateway in Coventry. It is one of two gateways still standing which, together with the city wall, were erected in 1360 and 1390.

In the attack on Coventry much destruction took place in this district, but the old gateway was spared, and also the inn dating from 1620, partly seen on the left in my photograph. The gateway has been re-roofed and the upper chamber reconstructed since this photograph was taken.—F. R. WINSTONE, *Bristol*.

THE PYTHON'S TEETH

SIR,—The python is generally regarded as a crushing reptile. It swallows its victims alive and whole. Its teeth cannot therefore be of any use for purposes of mastication.

The accompanying photograph shows that its teeth are, nevertheless, pretty formidable. They are as sharp as needles. It will be seen that they point inwards. Thus any victim that finds itself inside a python's mouth has little chance of escape.

This young specimen when caught in Malaya was about 8 ft. long: a baby that would need long clothes indeed.—JULIUS F. FRIEND, *Gable Cottage, Rock Road, Maidstone, Kent*.

THE "CRINCHING" SNOW

SIR,—COUNTRY LIFE is not only so much loved but so much respected in our family that I hesitate to suggest that it can ever even nod, but surely the word "crinching" in the name of the lovely snow picture used on the cover of your last issue must be what is usually referred to as a printer's error? —ALEC HANSELYN-SMITH, *Tenby, Pembrokeshire*.

[The words used as a caption for the snow picture came from Robert Bridges's tragic and beautiful poem *I Never Shall Love the Snow Again*. "Crinch" is, according to the *New Oxford Dictionary*, a dialect variation of "crunch," and "crinching" was no doubt used by the poet because of its

onomatopoeic perfection as a description of the sound made by snow, for instance, under foot.—ED.]

A BELL INSCRIPTION

SIR,—In Tadley Church, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, there are three bells; the dates on two are 1669 and 1618 (?), and both are inscribed with Henry Knight as the maker's name. The third is ancient and inscribed thus: **TKONADJKSOVGABIRKM+** Can any of your readers discover the meaning? —EDITH COBB, *Oak House, Baughurst, Basingstoke*.

A JINNY-WHEEL PET

SIR,—With its six miners, one horse, and one working owner, this, perhaps the last coal-mine with horse jenny-wheel in Britain, has increased output and now raises about 80 tons of best house coal per week up its 60-ft.



A BABY PYTHON 8 FT. LONG SHOWS ITS TEETH

See letter: *The Python's Teeth*

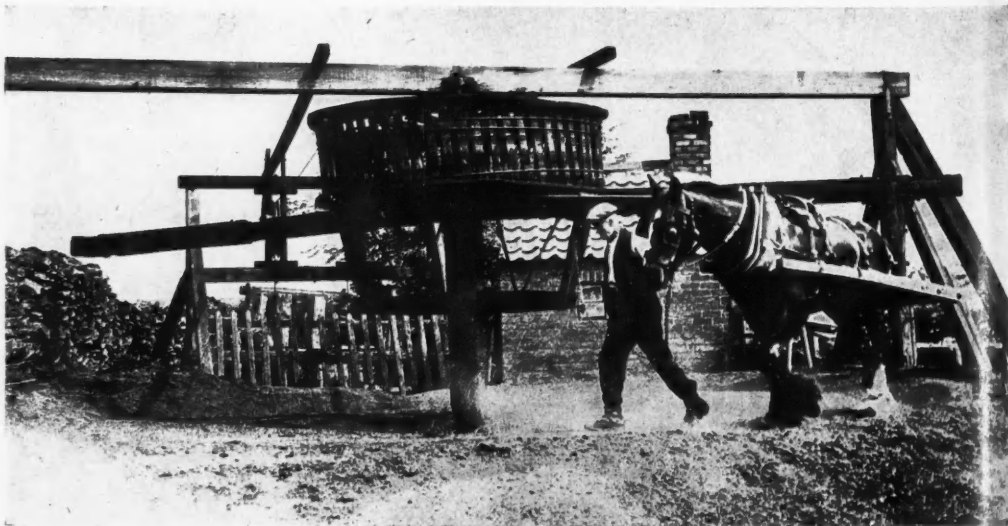
deep shaft. It is near Sheffield and was sunk over 100 years ago, by a Mr. Worrell, the grandfather of the present owner. Candles are still used in the mine.

To raise the coal up the shaft, the horse walks round in a circle four times, and the jenny-wheel, fastened to its shafts, takes the rope, and the coal is on the top.

The shaft, open to daylight, is just over the wood fence in the photograph, and is stone-lined and very safe.

It is interesting to watch the horse, without help, stand, wait till the mine-tub is removed, and then, watching its driver, turn round on its own, and slowly wind the empty tub back down into the mine. It behaves just like a human being; it will not move till the tub is emptied of its coal.

The horse never had a whip, nor does it need one, but works hard all day.—F. H. B., *Sheffield*.



THE HORSE DRAWING UP COAL FROM THE LAST JINNY-WHEEL PIT IN BRITAIN

See letter: *A Jinny-wheel Pit*



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FARMING NOTES

**THE SHEEP-FARMER'S
PROBLEMS**

SHEEP breeders are now speaking up for themselves. When the National Sheep Breeders' Association met Mr. Hudson some weeks ago he told them plainly that there are too many breeds of sheep in this country and that they had better think hard in the next year or two about the types that are really economic and on which farmers should concentrate their attention. After an interval, during which they seem to have got their breath, the Sheep Breed Societies have now come back with spirited replies. They say that Mr. Hudson as Minister made an unfair and unjustified attack on the sheep-breeding industry, and they have joined forces to pass a resolution deploring the attitude of the Ministry towards the sheep industry and declaring that the variety of breeds arises from the varying needs not only of this country but of the overseas demand. The Down breeds, like the Oxford, the Suffolk, the Hampshire and the Southdown, all claim to have their place, especially on the light lands that need animal humus to maintain a high level of crop output.

I DO not know quite what was in Mr. Hudson's mind when he met the pedigree sheep-breeders, but I imagine that he has felt as he has gone about the country that their methods are old-fashioned and out of date for present conditions. The close folding of sheep through the year is rather an anachronism when skilled labour on the farm is so short. The shepherd is a traditional craftsman, but, if the sheep-breeding industry were to depend on the old-established methods, I am afraid that sheep would become as rare as zoological specimens before 10 years had passed. Somehow we have to bring sheep into the modern set-up of farming and reduce to a minimum the hand labour of catering for a flock.

WHAT Major Jeans of Broad-chalk, Salisbury, said in a broadcast discussion the other evening is worth noting. He agreed that the system of the old experienced flock-masters requires modernising and mechanising to meet changed conditions. A flock of 300 ewes can be considered about a one-man unit and such flocks should produce about 400 lambs a year. This, according to Mr. Mansfield's calculations in the same broadcast, should bring in about £1,000 for the lambs sold as stores and about £120 for the wool, making a total of £1,120 income per annum. Against this has to be set the whole-time labour of a shepherd, plus help at lambing, plus the carting and moving of his hurdles, which makes a labour bill of not less than £350. Then the sheep monopolise a good many acres.

EVEN so Major Jeans, who said that he had had to make his living by farming with a folded flock for 30 years, is convinced that sheep are a sound proposition. To-day, by running his flock in league with mechanisation and artificial manures, he is growing crops on land that was assessed at a rental of only a few shillings per acre which would compare favourably with those on land for which farmers have paid a rent of £2 an acre. He holds the view furthermore that a successful folding flock insists on good farming. It is more severe than any War Agricultural Committee in getting increased production and preventing bad farming, because if the farmer grows the necessary food for his sheep properly he will have a clean farm. He will have

to be well ahead with his work and have a clear idea of his cropping plans. Major Jeans sets himself a high standard. He declares that a combined cereal and fertiliser drill is an implement that no arable farmer can afford to be without. It enables him to take full advantage of artificial fertilisers in conjunction with manure. He finds that 1 to 1½ cwt. an acre of the complete fertiliser is ample to grow 10-12 sacks of malting barley following a wheat crop of 10 sacks the previous season. But he needs a double folding of sheep first. Then Major Jeans has a combine harvester and a straw distributor fitted to the combine that throws out the straw equally. His barley is undersown with trefoil and Italian ryegrass, and, with a little nitrogen after the corn is cut, this will grow up through the straw and make excellent sheep feed. In a mild autumn he finds it possible to fold sheep on this up to Christmas. Major Jeans still uses wattle hurdles made on the farm where the sheep are kept.

LORD DE LA WARR and his committee on hill sheep farming have tackled another angle of this problem. There are about 5,000,000 acres of hill and upland in England and Wales, and a large part of this is rough country which can best be used for sheep grazing or forestry. We need sheep on the hills not only to sustain the local population but to provide breeding stock for our lowland flocks. In England we rely largely on the Cheviot as foundation stock for the half-bred and other types that constitute our breeding stock. But hill sheep farming has not been an economic business in recent years. To-day we have a hill sheep subsidy. This is merely a patch and not a permanent remedy for the hill sheep farmers' difficulties. Lord De La Warr's committee have made various suggestions, such as the improvement of hill grazings which should, if adopted by the Government, make sheep farming on the hills a more productive business. The programme of improvement would have to be financed largely by the Government because the farmers concerned have not the money to do the work for themselves. It could be done for them under contract in the same kind of way as the War Agricultural Committees undertake work for farmers who have not the necessary facilities.

THERE is also a strong case for a much closer understanding between hill sheep farming and forestry. The private landowner fits both into his scheme. Parts of his estate are forest, and parts are let as sheep farms, but when the State in the form of the Forestry Commission comes along and takes over large blocks for planting, sheep are excluded. There is a balance that should be maintained. Lord De La Warr's committee suggests that one authority should be responsible for the use of all hill land owned by the State. They say that the hills are a unit and must be treated as such. They do not care for the idea of a Hill Farming Research Institute, which has been suggested. They want to see several field investigations and trials established in different areas. A station in the Border region might cover a large area in both Scotland and England. One in Scotland could serve the heather hills and one in Wales those of the grassy hill areas. These recommendations deserve a good reception at the hands of the Government. Sheep stocks on our hills are fundamental to our farming. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

GREAT LANDOWNERS
SELLING FARMS

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY is by no means the only great landlord who is about to dispose of agricultural land. His coming Mentmore farm, at Rutley, was announced a week or two ago. Now the Earl of Radnor is resolved to sell over 600 acres, with houses, buildings, cottages and sporting rights, four miles from Salisbury, where the auction will take place on March 7, most of the property being offered with the assurance of possession on completion of the purchase.

BELVOIR LAND TO BE
OFFERED

MANY thousands of acres of the Duke of Rutland's agricultural land, in the heart of the Belvoir country, will come under the hammer at Grantham at an early date. Besk Abbey Farm, one of the larger holdings, has upon it the favourite fox covert, Descaby Oaks. A successful sale of the whole of the lots will reduce the area of the Belvoir estates by about 4,800 acres. In the great days of the Belvoir Hunt the successive Dukes of Rutland were regarded as practically hereditary Masters, the kennels being at Belvoir Castle. The sequence was broken by the appointment of Sir Gilbert Greenall to the mastership in 1895.

VALUE OF KENTISH FRUIT
CROPS

KENTISH land is in very keen demand, and though the offers have fallen off for a week or two, recent sales of approximately 1,750 acres are reported by Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Co., including Westerhill Farm, Linton, 72 acres, about two-thirds thriving orchards, for £18,000, the holding having an unusually large modern refrigerating store and other special equipment for handling the produce. The fruit, mainly apples and cob nuts, with some damsons, picked on Westerhill Farm, in 1942, realised £5,314, and, in 1943, £5,190. The other holdings comprised in Mr. Burrows' latest list include nine ranging from 30 to 180 acres, near Canterbury and Ashford, by private treaty, and, under the hammer, seven farms of from 30 to nearly 300 acres, some of them in the Faversham district. Among them may be mentioned the Catling land, 281 acres, for £5,145; and Elderden Farm, 112 acres, at Chart Sutton, for £5,800. Sussex holdings have also been a good market, Hazelman's Farm, 126 acres at Salehurst, realising £4,390.

GROUND RENTS AND
BUILDING LAND

COMMENTING on some observations about ground rents, in recent notes on the Estate Market in *COUNTRY LIFE*, the agent for various estates, some of which include a great deal of land that has been considered to have a prospective value for building, says: "I endorse your remarks concerning the past, present and future of ground rents, and I append an extract from a private report, made to a corporate body owning real estate, on investment policy:

"I have for some time felt certain that there was no reliable future for investments in ground rents, flats or small house property and I hold this view even more strongly at present. Another type of investment that, in view of recent developments, I think should be ruled out, or at any rate written down substantially, is

land with potential building value. Under the Uthwatt proposals an owner is to be compensated for the acquisition by the State of this development value, but I am satisfied that an owner will not obtain compensation representing past or present ideas of this potential development value. The total 'global' value will not be sufficient to go round when divided between landowners in the form of compensation. The interpretation and administration of the Act of Parliament finally putting the Uthwatt proposals into force will involve extremely technical problems, many of which arose under the Lloyd George Act of 1909-10, but, as there were two chartered surveyors out of the five members of the Uthwatt Committee, it may be reasonably supposed that the technical problems can be solved, and will not render the proposals inoperative in practice, as was the case of the proposals of the Lloyd George Act, which were in some respects similar to the Uthwatt proposals. I think that a solution of the difficulties will be found this time, but, in any case, the effort to carry out the proposals must have the effect of depreciating land having potential building value."

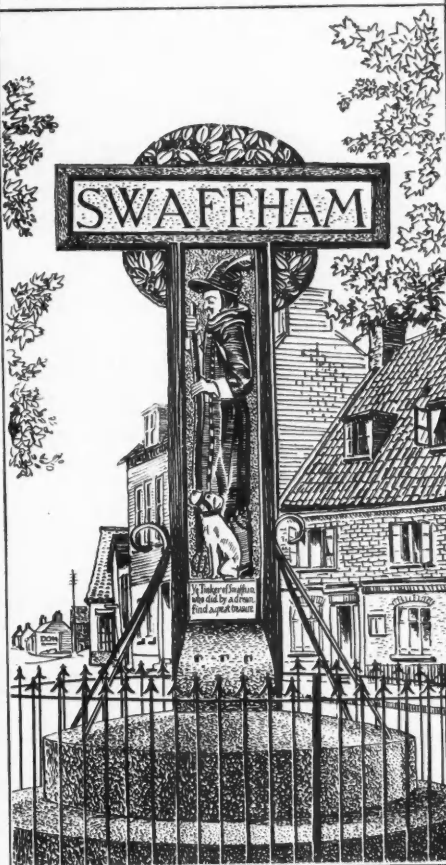
PROHIBITIVE COST OF
COTTAGES

THE urgent need of a couple of pairs of cottages, on a country estate about 50 miles from London, having been proved by the landowner and admitted by the responsible official departments, plans were lately prepared and other preliminary steps taken. There was no difficulty about most of the materials, which were already on the estate, at least, no difficulty if certain requirements regarding the fittings were overcome. These related to stoves, baths and the requisite piping and small cisterns, and one or two other matters, in all a total weight of a few hundredweights of metal, but, as anyone who has had to seek official permission to do any building work knows, a special and independent application has to be made even for ordinary cast-iron work that is actually in existence in the builders' material store-rooms. The fittings may be and often are rusting in a builder's store, yet the formalities necessary to obtain them are formidable, and the delay in some cases is enough to result in an indefinite postponement even of repairs that are wanted to afford common comfort and convenience. Eventually the consent for the purchase of the fittings was conceded. The owner knew that building costs had gone up, but he hardly expected to find that the rise would bring the cost of the cottages to more than thrice the immediately pre-war figure at which accommodation of a better type than that now contemplated had been very willingly provided by one of the firms that now delivered a tender.

The upshot of the matter is that the plans have been put away, and the cottages will not be built until circumstances are more favourable, and quite possibly not at all, for not every owner would look on the provision of good cottages quite in the liberal spirit of the one in question, especially as he contemplates an early sale of the property and removal to another part of the south of England. In the meanwhile the land-workers must put up with wretched lodgings in a neighbouring town, and derive what encouragement they can from reading speeches promising a lavish public outlay on standardised dwellings for all rural requirements.

ARBITER.

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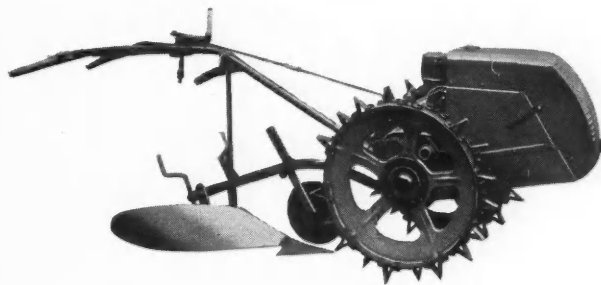
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NEW BOOKS

A PRODIGY AMONG WOMEN

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

ELIZABET NEY was a grand-niece of Napoleon's Marshal Ney. The marshal came of humble people: his father made barrels. Though he himself achieved the titles of Prince and Duke, and the distinction of being shot as a traitor, his relatives remained obscure. One of them, Johann Adam Ney, had crossed the frontier and settled in Munster. He married a Polish woman, acquired some local reputation as a wood-carver and

—a beautiful youth who was the illegitimate son of a Scottish peer. The attachment between these two, which lasted throughout their long lives, was one of the queerest, I imagine, that ever existed between man and woman. For months, and even years, they would see nothing of one another. Edmund was always on the trot: now in England, now in Italy, having his own home and pursuing his scientific researches, while Elizabet remained in Germany.

ELIZABET NEY. By Jan Fortune and Jean Burton (Harrap, 10s. 6d.)

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA—WHERE? By Brian Penton (Cassell, 8s. 6d.)

sculptor, and was the father of the woman whose story is told by Jan Fortune and Jean Burton in *Elizabet Ney* (Harrap, 10s. 6d.).

A SCULPTOR

Let me admit that I had never heard of Elizabet. Yet few more remarkable women have ever lived. She was remarkable, chiefly, for egotism, eccentricity and a most unusual power of going straight for her objective. She became a sculptor who was permitted to make statues of the most famous people of her time: Queen Victoria, the King of Hanover, Bismarck, Schopenhauer, and many others. She was hailed during her lifetime as "the first sculptress of Europe," but what our contemporary opinion of her work is I have no means of knowing.

However, it is the woman, not the sculptor, whose career holds us fascinated. Elizabet seems to have been a striking beauty, a "red-head," who always made a point of dressing to attract. Grecian robes embroidered in gold were among her favourite outfits. Looking thus, and dressed thus, it is small wonder that she had great power over men. In defiance of her parents' wishes, she left home while little more than a child and was able to obtain entrance to schools which hitherto had held in horror the mere idea of admitting women students.

This same flashing and indomitable personality induced people to sit for her who would sit for nobody else. Schopenhauer, an old man when she approached him, and of a disposition so grim that most people left him alone, "fell" for her like an impressionable schoolboy. "I did not think," he wrote to a friend, "that such a graceful, tempting female creature could exist in this world. I am impatient to have her back." The novelist Keller, who "always saw her in a sort of luminous glow of radiance," had to flee from the town in which she lived, because he could not work there.

This exciting attractiveness for men went hand-in-hand with a "feminism" that endured throughout her life. She loathed and despised the idea of marriage, which she considered a slave's estate, but, ironically, she married quite early in life.

In Munich she met a medical student named Edmund Montgomery

But clearly they were necessary to one another, and devoted to one another, although, even in old age, Elizabet was capable of causing a servant to sleep night after night outside her bedroom door so that Edmund should not come in!

He seems to have asserted himself only twice. Once, when he had settled in Madeira, and she came to visit him there, he found that his medical practice was falling off because patients did not like this ménage. He told her she must marry him or get out on the next boat. There was a stormy scene, much shouting about "the absurdity of the bonds of wedlock," but Edmund was firm and they were married. After the ceremony, she slammed the door behind her, retired to a house of her own, and would speak to him only from the balcony. To her dying day she would never allow herself to be called Mrs. Montgomery, and she never called him her husband. He was her "best friend."

ELIZABET IN TEXAS

The second time Edmund asserted himself was years later, and many things had happened in the meantime. When Elizabet was at the very peak both of achievement and reputation, she threw up everything in order to join one of those crazy bands who imagine that by settling somewhere else they can make a perfect community. They went to America; the experiment failed; and Elizabet, with Edmund and their newborn son, moved into Texas. This was in 1873, when Texas was a hard-bitten place, and one may imagine the joy of the inhabitants when Elizabet stepped from a coach, wearing a flowing black cape over her Greek robes and crackling with jewels that crowned heads had bestowed upon her. They took a rambling house in the midst of an estate too big for them to manage, and here Edmund Montgomery lived until his death in 1911. True to form, Elizabet, long before this, had set up her own house in a neighbouring township, where she died in 1907, with Edmund holding her hand. She had spent half her life in America.

Their first child died in infancy, and it was over the bringing-up of the second one that Edmund put his foot down for the second time. (Elizabet publicly disclaimed that she was the mother of either. Even some of her

best friends did not know that she was married.) She brought this boy up to despise the people about him. He must consider himself a prince, she said; and, to give him distinction, she first dressed him as a Fauntleroy and later in Greek robes. Conceive how this "nightshirt," as they called it, enchanted the youth of Texas, running barefoot in dungarees!

Who could doubt how, even after Edmund had intervened to send the boy away to school, such an upbringing would end? The boy "assumed a rough masculinity, deliberately crushing any impulse towards sentiment." He openly laughed at his mother's sculptures, and when he chose a wife it was not from the class that Elizabeth would have wished. "You cause me great suffering," she said, to which he replied (and who can wonder?): "I hope to make you suffer all the rest of your life." This is a strange and, in many ways, a tragic story, and the authors have told it well.

AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST

Mr. Brian Penton, a member of the staff of an Australian newspaper, has written a book that few Australians will like, and he advances in it some notions that will hardly be liked in this country, either. Whether they are sensible or not is another matter.

Mr. Penton's book is called *Advance Australia—Where?* (Cassell, 8s. 6d.). He knocks on the head the notion that Australians are a tough, adventurous people. Whatever they may have been in the past, they are now, he says, a people protected by tariffs from knowing anything about the realities of a competitive world, a coddled, pampered people, mainly urban and liking it, having as their highest goal the maintenance of a "fair average" standard of creature comfort. Their education is bad, they are in the main either ignorant or contemptuous of what the rest of the world is doing in music, art and drama; they are generally timid and conservative; their slums are among the worst in the world; their birth-rate is declining rapidly; and generally, one may assume, Mr. Penton would more or less agree with Sir Thomas Beecham's summing up—"a nation of oafs."

Evidently Mr. Penton is thoroughly disgruntled with his fellow-countrymen, and certainly he produces some damaging facts. I, for one, was surprised to discover how severe the censorship of books and works of art is in Australia. James Joyce, Hemingway, Dos Passos, Norman Lindsay, Huxley, Aldington, Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Malraux, the paintings of Modigliani, and "anything that might contain facts about the Soviet Union," have been put under the ban.

THE ARTISTS FLEE

This being so, it is hardly surprising that painters and writers with anything to say leave the country. "Their flight left social, aesthetic and political criticism in the hands of the timid, the respectable, the mediocre and the defeated."

What books shall come into the country is decided by the Minister of Customs, "who also calculates the excise on beer and the import duty on bone buttons." It was a Minister of Customs named Harrison who banned *Ulysses*, and Mr. Penton gives us a superb piece of dialogue between him and a reporter.

REPORTER: What is the difference between the subjects Joyce deals with and those dealt with by Rabelais and Boccaccio?

HARRISON: Ah, Rabelais and Boccaccio are classics.

REPORTER: Isn't their language classical only because it's a few hundred years old? May not Joyce's writing be classical in a hundred years?

HARRISON: If we ever become as decadent as that, we will have made no progress.

GREAT COMPLAISANCE

Politically, Mr. Penton thinks, Australians suffer from "a complaisance unequalled in history." The unreality of their thinking is shown by their habit of calling China and Japan "the Far East." Actually, these countries are not far, and they are situated north-west. These, he thinks, are facts of primary importance to Australia. "Asia is about to take a great leap across time, from mediævalism to modernity," and the facts of geography associate Australia with Asia—not with either Europe or America. He is not at all convinced that American financial imperialism is "quite devoid of interests which she would like to try out in Asia." If America's aim in Asia is to assist the people and encourage their political independence, well and good. "That is the only American aim in which, if she is wise, Australia will co-operate. Grateful though she will always be for the aid America gave her when her last hour seemed near, and seductive though the arguments with which American imperialists, reminding her of her terror then, will try to conceive that a weak Asia cowering under the white man's guns is her best assurance of racial purity, she must stand out against all plans, from Whitehall or Washington, to put the white Raj back on his throne again. For the white Raj, things being as they are, cannot sit on that throne for long, and Australia will be the first to feel the backwash."

This is the negative side of the matter; but there is also the positive side, that an Australia associated with the generally awakening destiny of the East would greatly benefit.

AUSTRALIA THE BRIDGE

"The interests which want to use Australia to delay a little longer the independent development of the Asiatic nations . . . will try to sell Australia the theory that under the wing of Britain or America she is still safer than in a friendly comity of Pacific peoples. This will leave Australia an armed frontier for an indefinite disturbed future. History offers her, on the other hand, the opportunity to become the bridge between the great white west and the great yellow east, the catalyst of a new human family, not necessarily piebald but certainly more tolerant of superficial differences of colour and outlook."

This sounds realistic enough on the surface; whether it gets to the root is another thing. If "the White Raj" is soon to be gone for good, if the "awakening of the East" is to proceed with the blessing of modern machinery and technique, I am not convinced that the Easterns themselves, contemplating a continent inhabited by seven million people with a declining birth-rate, would not regard these seven millions as a fragment of the Raj that must go with the rest. If you are to argue that the presence of white men in the East is indefensible, which it well may be, I don't see how you can draw the line at the seven millions who live in Australia, when the bedrock of your argument is that Australia and "the East" make up a geographical unity.



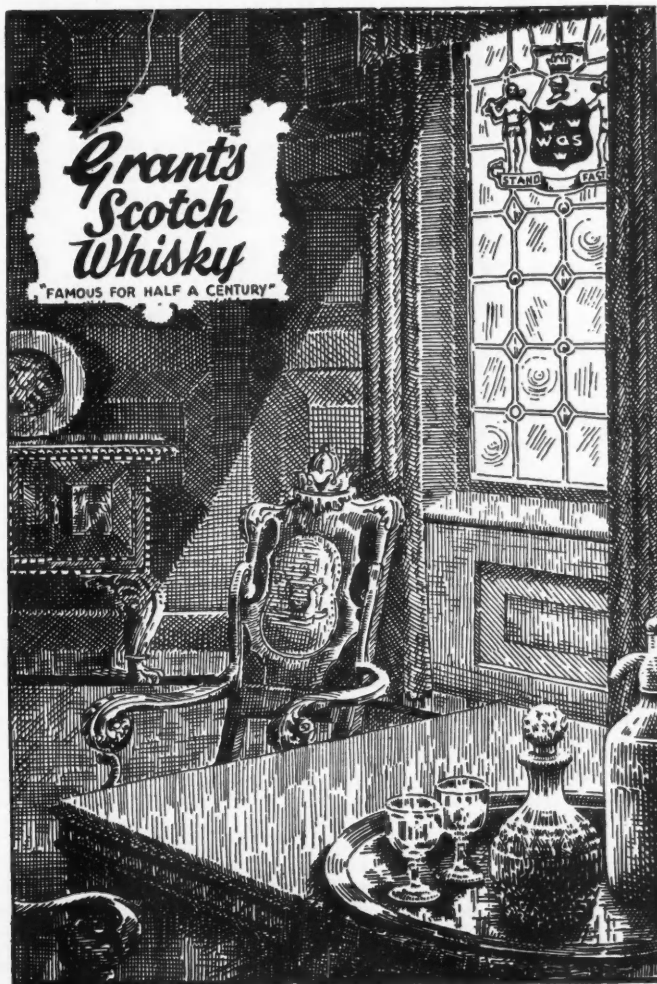
This R.A.F. Cadet writes:

There is something "different" about Eucryl, what it is I don't know but am completely satisfied to accept it

EUCRYL
TOOTH POWDER

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PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

THE first spring and summer dress fabrics are making their appearance. They are lively in colour and prints show a liking for symmetrical patterns with many conventional designs and florals arranged into squares, lozenges or rows. There are also masses of spots of every size from pin dots to spots the size of half-crowns, and tiny flower heads, leaves, bows, true lovers' knots, hearts and such like used as a dot in white or black on a bright ground. A vivid sunflower yellow is a great favourite as a secondary colour in a print; so is an azure blue, and both are often used also for the background itself. These two shades are effective with black, navy, dark tobacco brown, or grey, which are the colours of most of the long coats that will have to do duty this year as well as last.

Emerald green strikes one in the shop windows, where it is being used for many displays. It is likely to be very popular as a suit accessory colour and is a starred colour in fabric collections as well. Holly-berry red and cherry are seen a great deal at London theatres and restaurants for dresses, hats, turbans and tams. After black, they are easily the leading colours for the woollen and rayon short-skirted dresses which have become almost a uniform. And these simply-made red frocks look very cheerful under a mink coat or one of the thick black fitted topcoats with gold buttons.

Reds continue in the summer fashions as bright scarlet sleeves and turn-down collars to grey or oyster dresses, as poppy red and cherry shirts, as hip-length jackets for tailor-mades, as linings to black and navy box jackets, as the vivacious pattern on many a navy or black rayon crêpe, as scarlet and cherry felts, as sealing-wax red turbans, as hand-knitted gloves and cravats. A clear heraldic

(Above) The suit on the left is in wallflower tones or mixed clear blues. On the right, the checks are "Alice" blue and cherry on a stone ground. Both Munrospun tweeds from Peter Robinson

(Right) Utility tweed suits from Jenners of Edinburgh. Left, plum, crimson, beige and a bright brown; right, tan, Lincoln green and oatmeal dice checks

COLOUR CHART *for Spring*

red is to be the border of the newest of all the Jacquard squares which have the regimental badges of British regiments printed in a big star. These will be ready in the early spring, and are gorgeous masses of colours.

The clarity of the dyes is what strikes one first of all on looking through the pattern books of fabrics for the first six months of 1944, and this same brilliance of tone is reflected in the dye charts exhibited by the British Colour Council at the Show at Burlington House, which illustrate the dramatic difference between the colours of 1918 and of to-day. The bright dyes for the civilian clothes of this war throw up the sombre ones of last into startling relief. They are derived from coal tar, as also are the indigo blue which forms the navy blue for the sailors, the khaki and Air Force blue. "Alice" blue is a fresh sunny blue, named for Lewis Carroll and used for some enchanting designs for children's fabrics shown at this exhibition. A competition was held in Art Schools and the prize-winning designs are included in the exhibition. The handbags at this show are outstandingly good. They were all capacious, in soft calf dyed to match up to fabrics, shoes, buttons and belts. A portmanteau-shaped bag was saddle-stitched with white; so was a large flat tobacco-brown envelope that had a felt hat to match, also saddle-stitched. The shoes were the gayest single item in the exhibition—scarlet, emerald, tan, royal blue.

(Continued on page 218)





Casual classic...

Incomparable smartness—without ostentation singles out this new Hershelle coat for attention... Of herringbone tweed of super-quality, with contrasting plain collar and most interesting buttons...



... look for the name **HERSHELLE** on the label.



Out Placket in Pocket



You are "in pocket" in more than one sense when you wear a "GOR-RAY" Skirt with the new "ZWOW" Pocket. The old, ugly placket has gone. In its place you have an unbroken hip line; and on the other side, an attractive man-style pocket. There are no buttons or metal gadgets to cause hip bulge; and although the skirt fastens at the waistband, undergarments cannot possibly show through. Good drapers and stores everywhere stock "GOR-RAY" Skirts in a variety of styles.

GOR-RAY
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CREATIONS

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black tailor-made. There are all manner of weights at Jacqmar's and some lovely thick emerald green frieze for dashing hip-length jackets.

A rayon jersey is a fabric shown at Jacqmar's for summer frocks. This has a pebbled matt surface and is heavy enough to drape superbly. It is made in dark shades—browns, navy, crimson. For wedding dresses, there is a heavy ivory crêpe; the equal of anything produced in France before the war. This has a shining side and a matt side. Lingerie fabrics include a Grafton crêpe printed with white bows outlined in black. This has been subjected to every kind of washing test and come through triumphantly. It is especially good on a bright pastel blue ground.

Many of the checked and flecked tweed suits show a flash of emerald, mimosa yellow, "Alice" blue, cherry or scarlet. Terra-cotta is another colour that appears again and again in tweeds and a tremendous lot in leather accessories. For summer, it is popular among the linen-like rayons for tailored jumper suits and frocks. A honey yellow is another shade to watch for summer, as it makes several of the best-selling dresses shown by the great wholesalers which will be in the shops for April and May. It is a neutral but a vibrant shade well in the picture with the clear bright colours that will reflect the canvases of Matisse and Marie Laurencin in our clothes this season.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

EMERALD green is due for a big revival. It runs all through the Jacqmar collections of tweeds and fine dress woollens, is woven into grey suiting as a line check for summer tailor-mades and coat-frocks. Woollens with a jersey surface are woven in minute dice checks or very clearly defined diagonals that will tailor into smart frocks, the pattern making all kinds of intricate parquet flooring effects possible. Emerald is put with black and with a sparrow brown; so is a robin's egg blue which is particularly pretty with the soft brown in one of these diagonal woollens where the stripes are about an eighth of an inch wide. The same colour combinations make one of the best of the hand-woven Shetland tweeds—a herring-bone. A deep rich crimson and black is a darker combination that is very popular as an addition to a wardrobe that is mainly black. If you have an odd black skirt, a jacket in red and black tweed makes a smart outfit, quiet-looking but more festive than just plain black. A red and black herring-bone dress is equally *chic* under a black coat. Shirts in fine woollen in black and red or black and emerald green are splendid with a

(Above) Walking shoe from the Lotus and Delta spring collection; nut brown calf with a green wedge and sliced tongue

(Right) Accessories for a suit—jersey gloves handstitched with the victory sign, a flat suede envelope bag and a Combined Operations scarf, with that insignia on a sky blue or salmon pink ground. All from Jacqmar



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the White
House



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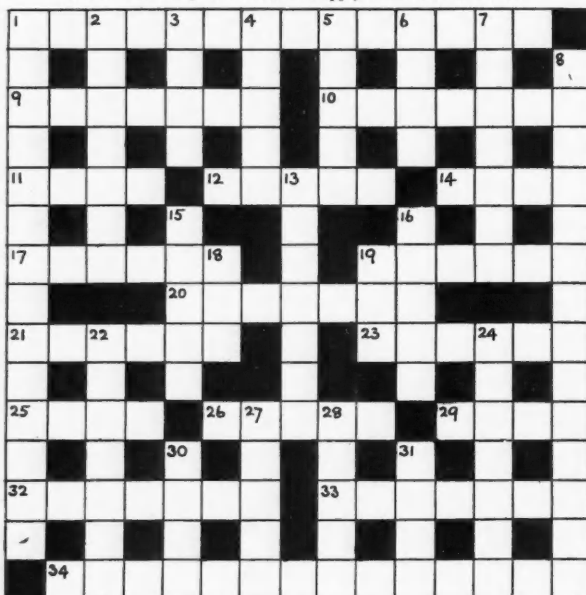
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CROSSWORD No. 732

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 732, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2." not later than the first post on Thursday, February 10, 1944.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address

SOLUTION TO No. 731. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 28, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Coal-pit; 4, Laundry; 9, Ground frost; 11, Cord; 12, Erst; 13, Relieve; 15, Dented; 16, Entice; 19, Amends; 20, Imbibe; 23, Extend; 26, Became; 27, Tankard; 28, Item; 30, Rest; 31, Range finder; 32, Skylark; 33, Shopman. DOWN.—1, Cascade; 2, Lard; 3, Inured; 5, Arrive; 6, Nose; 7, Yew tree; 8, Admit; 9, Grandmother; 10, Train-bearer; 13, Remnant; 14, Enabled; 17, U.S.A.; 18, Ail; 21, Retires; 22, Mention; 24, Dagger; 25, Skiff; 26, Branch; 29, Mall; 30, Reap.

ACROSS.

1. A temporary movement (4, 4, 2, 4)
9. Draw back (7)
10. Adjust (7)
11. Choose idolatry without an effort (4)
12. (5)
14. 18's hidden treasure (4)
17. Recovered the rent, perhaps (6)
19. Shake up beer with a foot (6)
20. What the sea becomes as the storm increases (7)
21. Doing this is a parent's early duty (6)
23. Cinderella, for example (6)
25. "Thou deep and dark blue Ocean —!" —Byron (4)
26. A place where essential industries start (5)
29. Give her nothing and she will catch wild horses (4)
32. What gate-crashers do (7)
33. Pet reel (anagr.) (7)
34. In which thorny subjects were in dispute (4, 2, 3, 5)

DOWN.

1. The answer may be a lemon (9, 5)
2. Inflow in reverse (7)
3. Either part of Haw-Haw to a T (4)
4. Two would make tracks for the station (5)
5. Coaches sometimes for an express purpose (5)
6. Inhuman torment (4)
7. Aperture in the flags (7)
8. Tenner? Less, less! (anagr.) (14)
13. Are these weapons used on aeroplanes? (7)
15. Common or uncommon plants (5)
16. Mirthful (5)
18. It takes the biscuit (3)
19. Where the pheasant's eye has forty winks? (3)
22. I alternate with blended malt (7)
24. Takers of counter-measures (7)
27. Appropriate place for the old ledger (5)
28. Reynard's hiding-place (5)
30. He comes to the theatre in boots (4)
31. Knocks backwards (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 730 is
Captain Willmott,
Modbury Inn, Ivybridge,
South Devon.

Excuse me—
INNER CLEANLINESS
keeps you sweet and
clean inside



WHAT is Inner Cleanliness and what are its benefits? Can anyone have it? In a few words, Inner Cleanliness is the state of being clean inside, so that the stomach liver and bowels can work in the healthy natural way. Inner Cleanliness is not a blessing reserved for the favoured few. Every normal person can enjoy it.



4 Steps to Inner Cleanliness

FIRST... Andrews cleans and refreshes the mouth and tongue.

NEXT... Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity, the chief cause of indigestion.

THEN... Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

FINALLY... To complete your Inner Cleanliness Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, relieves Constipation, and purifies the blood.

Inner Cleanliness is simplicity itself. Just take a purifying glass of Andrews regularly, not necessarily every day, but whenever your internal workings show a tendency to err. As you drink your Andrews you can actually feel its cleansing effect on the tongue, mouth and palate.

As the cooling, effervescent draught makes its way through your system, it settles the stomach, tones up the liver and clears the bowels. With trouble-making poisons removed, the little ills of life are checked before they get a chance to take hold.

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ANDREWS When days are cold many prefer Andrews with the chill off

(47-6)



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Salt of crystal purity

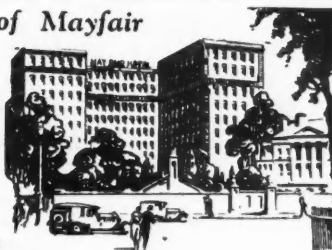
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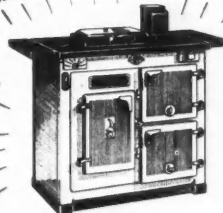


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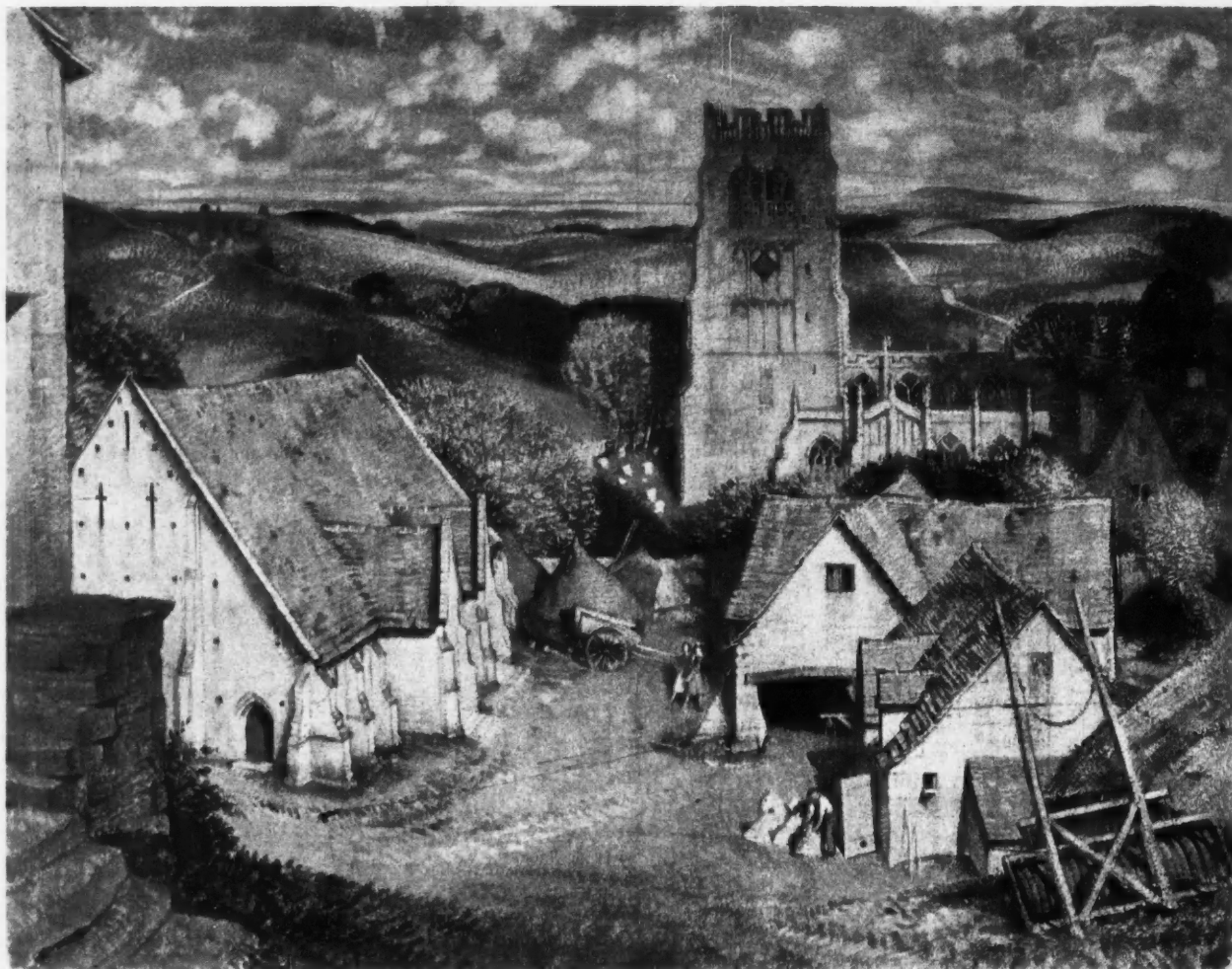
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From a painting by Gerald Gardiner, A.R.C.A.

Cotswold

Close villages of grey-golden stone shelter beneath the shoulders of swift rising uplands on which wide acres of grass bow only to the wind, and where age-old, dry-bonded walls defy the battery of elements and time.

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